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ARCADES AMBO: BONAPARTE AND BISMARCK.

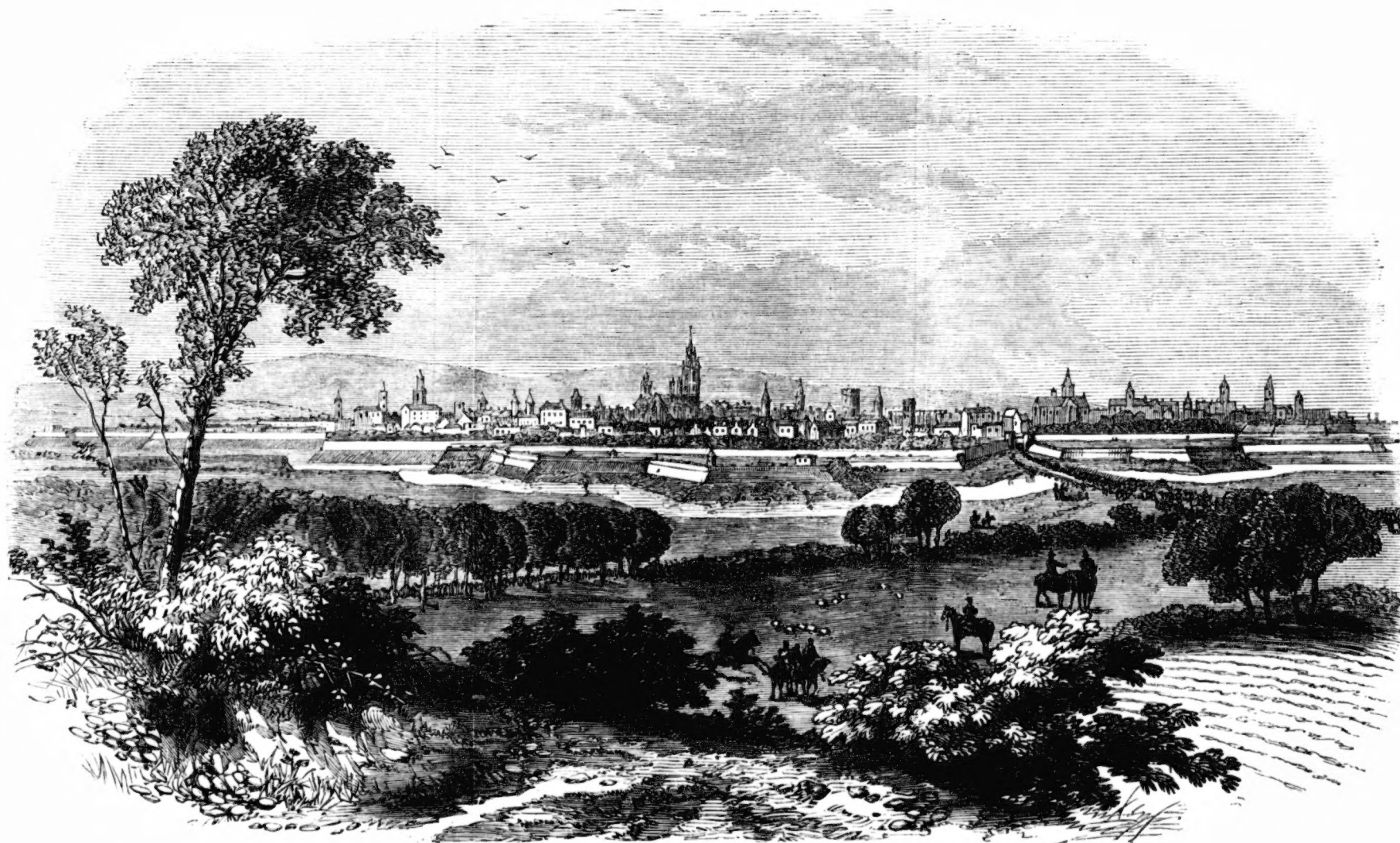
WHEN rogues fall out, honest men, if they do not always get their own, are pretty sure to obtain a peep into the motives of the contending parties, and some valuable information as to their antecedent action. Accordingly, the time which has intervened between the declaration of war and the actual commencement of hostilities has been occupied with a vigorous bout at diplomatic scolding, with the issuing of manifestations, and, above all, with exposures of each other's wicked designs by the belligerents. France fulminates against Prussia, and Prussia fulminates against France; Napoleon exposes Bismarck, and Bismarck exposes Napoleon. If all that is said on either side be true, the verdict of onlookers must inevitably be "*arcades ambo*—blackguards both." But, however that may be—whether France or Prussia has been most unscrupulous in her projects—it is tolerably clear that a good deal of decidedly unscrupulous work has been going on. The story is not yet complete; we have still a good deal to learn; but sufficient has been disclosed to prove that much, at all events.

Glancing first at the documents laid before our own Parliament, two points come prominently into view: first, that war was a foregone conclusion; and, second, that the good-nature, love of peace, and earnest loyalty of our Ministers were



VIEW OF METZ, CENTRAL POSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE RHINE.

somewhat imposed upon when their good offices were invoked to prevent a consummation which it was beforehand determined should not be prevented. Lord Granville was once and again solicited to use the influence of Great Britain to procure certain concessions, which, if obtained, it was said would put an end to the dispute and secure a settlement of all differences, when it was all the while resolved upon that no settlement should be come to. We do not make this a matter of resentment, though it was a somewhat unworthy proceeding, because it has afforded the opportunity for exhibiting British diplomacy in the light in which we would desire always to see it: that of labouring for peace without a suspicion of guile, or, it may be, even in despite of such suspicion. Whatever reputations may be besmirched by the disclosures connected with late and current transactions, that of England, and of Lord Granville as her chief representative, is unsullied. Our Ministers may have been deceived by specious but hollow professions; they may have been led to fancy that peace could be preserved when war was predetermined upon; but, if so, there is more honour in being deceived in such affairs than in being the deceivers. The latter may chuckle over their greater skill; the former will be entitled to claim higher merits—honesty and a single-minded desire to promote human weal. Though it has failed in attaining its object, we



VIEW OF STRASBURG, SHOWING THE FORTIFICATIONS.

therefore do not regret the effort made by Lord Granville to preserve peace, and thereby to promote the interests of humanity. The war correspondence, of which we publish an epitome in another column, though it tells us little that was not known before, is deserving of careful perusal nevertheless, because it supplies a link in the history of one of the strangest transactions of modern times.

Of more immediate interest are the mutual recriminations carried on by the hostile Governments and the disclosures they have respectively made. The "Project of Treaty" which so startled the world when published on Monday in the *Times*, will constitute, we may be sure, a prominent feature in the history of the period. Whoever was its actual author, the document is henceforth famous. Nor do the explanations yet offered in connection with it at all detract from its importance, or hinder from being covered with infamy the parties who were concerned in concocting the scheme it embodies. The authorship of the project may be disputed; Bonaparte and Bismarck may bandy mutual accusations on that score; the penmanship of the draught may be denied, as no doubt it will till denial is proved impossible. But this much is clear—that an iniquitous plot was hatched against the independence of neighbouring, friendly, and innocent States; that the details were discussed; and that the scheme only fell through because the conspirators could not agree as to the form and the division of the spoil.

These are the only conclusions possible, taking the statements of both parties as they at present stand. Further information—and further information is urgently called for—may allow of the saddle being put upon the right horse's back; of the degree of culpability attaching to France and to Prussia being equitably adjusted. But, pending the production of that information, it is worth while to reckon the probabilities of guilt on each side. The document was first made public at the instance and through the instrumentality of the Prussian Ministry. That is generally believed; and that much may be deemed certain since the republication of the draught treaty in Germany. From that fact we might infer that Prussia thinks she can bring home the origination of the crime contemplated to her adversary, and clear herself. Otherwise, Count Bismarck would hardly have courted exposure when he knew that detection in false-witness bearing was easy, and must be speedy. Moreover, the original copy of the draught treaty is said to exist in the archives at Berlin in M. Benedetti's handwriting; and it is added that the manuscript has been submitted to the inspection of all the foreign Ministers now in the Prussian capital, Lord Augustus Loftus, our representative, included. If so, the project must have been of French concocting; for it is not likely that a scheme devised by Count Bismarck would have been formulated by the Ambassador of France. Then, again, the treaty, if acted upon, would give a great deal more to France than to Prussia: which is inconsistent with the usual practice of bargain-makers, the party taking the initiative being certain to be careful, first and chiefly, of his own interests: a rule which Count Bismarck, if he originated this scheme, failed to observe, and thereby belied both human in general and Bismarckian nature in particular, for no one will accuse that statesman of a tendency to sacrifice *meum* to *tuum*—of consulting other people's interests at the expense of his own. France was to be permitted—nay, helped—to buy Luxembourg and to conquer Belgium; while Prussia was merely to keep what she had got! It is agreed on all hands that the scheme embodied in the document under consideration was broached after Sadowa had been fought and won—that is, after Prussia had Austria at her mercy; when she had the whole of Germany, North and South, in her hand; when, in fact, she had practically gained all that the treaty proposes to give her; and when, furthermore, her army was flushed with victory, in a splendid state of organisation, ready to be led to further achievements, and when her resources were in no material degree exhausted. Is it likely, in these circumstances, that she would grant—much less offer—such marked advantages to a rival? In addition to all this, it is admitted by the Emperor himself, and known to all the world, that after Sadowa France expected, and asked for, concessions of territory as compensation for the great increase of power obtained by Prussia. Napoleon looked to Rhenish Prussia; Bismarck, he says, referred him to Belgium; refused to give up an inch of German soil, and, hinting at a desire to appropriate Holland, asked what sop France would expect for winking at that? France's lust is confessed; Prussia's greed is asserted; the only difference between them, assuming the statements made to be true, appears to have been as to who should suffer in order that their evil desires might be gratified.

The scheme was a very pretty scheme as it stood. Why was it not carried out? There was really little to hinder. The States to be "annexed" are weak, and could offer no serious resistance. Of the guaranteeing Powers—as regards Belgium and Luxembourg, that is—Austria was thoroughly crippled; Italy could not effectively intervene; Russia might be rendered quiescent, by "compensations" at the cost of Turkey, perhaps. England alone was dangerous; but then she is peace-loving, and, let her do her worst, France and Prussia, the heroes of Solferino and Königgrätz, might well, both together, feel "confident against the world in arms," and treat with contempt the remonstrances of the "beef-eating islanders." Again we ask, Why was not the project carried out? Mainly, we suspect, because Bonaparte asked too much, and Bismarck was not offered enough to content him, or he had already gained all he really desired.

M. Lavalette asserts that this disreputable project was originated by Count Bismarck, and that, though it was discussed, it was "never seriously entertained," and was "rejected by both sides." But it is difficult to comprehend how Bismarck came to reject his own proposal, or how such a scheme could have been embodied in a draught treaty and yet never have been seriously entertained. Such transactions do not usually reach so advanced a stage and be no more than a jest after all. Diplomats do not jest or dream after this fashion; and if Bonaparte and Bismarck did dream and jest in this matter, there was a deal of meaning in their fun, their snores were most significant. On its first appearance the authenticity of the draught treaty was discredited on two grounds: it was not in proper diplomatic form and it was couched in faulty French; therefore it could not have passed through the French Foreign Office; therefore it was a German or English forgery—pleas still insisted on, notwithstanding the admission of M. Lavalette. But the document may be a genuine French production, and yet be unknown in the Foreign Ministry at Paris. The Emperor Napoleon was educated in Germany, and is to this day more familiar with that tongue than with French; he was until lately—and probably is still—in the habit of acting as his own Minister, particularly in foreign affairs; and it is not passing the line of probability if we suppose that he may himself have drawn up the treaty and sent it direct to M. Benedetti, who copied it verbatim, bad French and all. That accounts for the clumsy language employed; and as for the diplomatic irregularity of putting King William's name first and the Emperor's second, that may have arisen from haste, or be the result of forethought providing for the very contingency that has arisen.

We only say this *may* have been the case. We do not insist upon these conjectures further than this—that they are quite as probable as that Count Bismarck forged the document entirely. The real truth we believe to be, that Bismarck played with Napoleon and his Ministers while the war with Austria was in progress—held them in hand, as it were, and amused them with vague expectations, so as to keep France neutral; and then, when success was achieved, laughed in their faces, quizzed them about acquisitions in Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, and, finally, flatly refused everything they asked, carefully preserving M. Benedetti's draught treaty to be produced when occasion required, as he foresaw it would be. This explains the whole transaction; not very creditably, it is true, but quite sufficiently.

METZ AND STRASBURG.

We this week place before our readers views of two places which have been brought into especial prominence by the outbreak of war between France and Prussia.

METZ,

a strongly fortified town, is the capital of the department of the Moselle. It is situated at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle, 170 miles N.E. from Paris, and is surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a great number of bastions and other defensive works. The breadth of Metz is nearly equal to its length; so that its form is compact, though by no means a regular square. Two quarters—viz., the east and north—are separated from the rest of the town by the rivers, which are bordered in some parts with quays, and crossed by a number of small bridges. Some of the streets are tolerably straight and wide, but, as in other old towns, they are not laid out on any uniform plan. The public buildings are, the governor's residence, a fine edifice, to the east of the citadel; the cathedral, a Gothic structure, with a spire nearly 400 ft. in height, and large windows filled with beautifully painted glass; the theatre, the townhall, public library, hospitals, and a number of churches and religious houses. Here is likewise an arsenal, with arms for 80,000 men. For education, the chief establishments are a Royal college, a school of artillery and engineering, a school of design, and a school of surgery and medicine. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics of all kinds, embroidered muslins, beer, leather, paper-hangings, and hardware, and does a large trade in these articles, and in provisions of all kinds. Population, 56,888. Metz stands at the terminus of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasbourg.

The aspect of Metz and its neighbourhood is thus described by a correspondent in relating the incidents of a journey from Strasbourg to the great central position of the French army of the Rhine:—"About four o'clock we reached the Vosges. This range of hills, which takes its rise near Belfort, runs tolerably parallel with the Rhine until it slopes down to the lowlands about Colmar and Mayence. Where the Strasbourg, Bitché, and Metz lines pierce the range, the hills, though extremely beautiful, have no pretensions to be considered mountains; but covered, as they are, with heavy pine and dwarf oak, and other hard-wood trees, they ought to attract in peace times a larger proportion of tourists than at present pay them attention. As a military obstacle, the Vosges have always been considered the second line of defence possessed by France on the east. Still the thinness of the range, the breadth of which near Bitché is under twenty miles, and the large number of valleys which cross it in a transverse direction, prevent its forming a very considerable military obstacle. There is a society called the *Francs Tireurs* of the Vosges, which, on a small scale, bears some resemblance to our volunteers. As a self-organised force seems contrary to the military genius of France, they have always been considered in an amusing light by the French journals, who are, however, now beginning to express their astonishment at finding that the bands of the Vosges are seriously demanding permission to elect a general and to co-operate with the regular forces. After wending for some time through a delfé, and before we had altogether descended the western slopes of the Vosges, we arrived at Bitché, a small fortified place with a strong citadel, the strength of which seemed to lie in the high and scarped sides of the hill upon which it was perched. From Bitché to Sarreguemmes we passed camp after camp. True, many of these were small, but everything connected with them unmistakably revealed that these were the outlying posts of huge forces. From Bitché to Sarreguemmes is about twenty miles, and throughout this distance, and for twenty miles west of Sarreguemmes—forty in all—the line constantly approaches within a few miles of the frontier. Between Bitché and Sarreguemmes their numbers evidently inspired the French with confidence, but beyond the latter point it was clear that the line which, as it leads from Metz to Bitché is just now of extraordinary importance, was carefully picketed. At the important points, such as where roads crossed the line, there were camps of cavalry and of horse artillery combined, evidently placed to support the videttes and pickets which are watching the frontier, and to save the line from being interrupted.

"Abundance of food, forage, and wood was stored along the line; this last puzzled me until I found that this portion of the French railways is supplied with coal from Prussian mines, which

it is feared they will flood before abandoning; but one feature struck me as conspicuous by its absence—there was but little shown of either baggage or baggage animals; I saw also none of the droves of cattle which might have been expected to be seen with a large army.

"Arrived at Metz, for the first time transport horses were to be found in numbers—heavy, strong-looking horses, many of them greys, were picketed in a large square; their halters tied to the wheels of country waggons. The horses had clearly just come from the plough, and beside them lay their ordinary harness. An auxiliary corps of peasants had been engaged to conduct the waggons; they had no uniforms, but carried cards in their hats, denoting the corps d'armée to which they were attached. I tried to get a room at the Hôtel de l'Europe, but was informed that it was full of generals, and of the état-major. I then applied at the Grand Hôtel de Metz, and was told that, although they had eighteen Generals, they would manage to put me up. Upon afterwards repeating this speech to the lady who appears to manage the Europe, where I again repaired to inquire for letters, she grew a little indignant, and said that she had more Generals in her hotel than madame opposite, and even she had not eighteen, but then she was not in the habit of exaggerating. The courtyard of both hotels were crowded with baggage-carts belonging to the staff. Orderlies and guards swarmed the gates, the private sitting-rooms were turned into offices, and the eating-salons swarmed with uniforms; it was quite a distinction to wear a plain coat, but by no means a pleasant distinction."

STRASBURG

is also a strongly-fortified city in the department of the Lower Rhine, of which it is the capital, situated at the confluence of the Bruche and the Ill, and about half a mile from the Rhine, which is crossed here by a wooden bridge, thirty-nine miles north from Colmar. The town, which is built in a plain, is very irregular in form and divided into several parts by canals or branches of the Ill, over which there are a number of bridges. The houses are lofty, and substantially built of stone; many of them have steep roofs with two or three rows of attic windows running across them. Of the streets, some are wide and straight, but the greater part are narrow. It is surrounded with strong defensive works about six miles in circumference. The citadel on the east side of the town, built by Vauban, is a regular pentagon, composed of five bastions connected by curtains with ravelins and outworks extending to the Rhine. Of its public buildings the principal is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, founded in 1015, and justly classed among the most perfect and beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture that exist. Its tower, which is 466 ft. in height, and the loftiest in the world, is a masterpiece of architecture, being built of hewn stone, cut with such nicety as to give it at a distance some resemblance to lace, and combining the utmost elegance and symmetry of form with perfect solidity of construction. The west front is ornamented with carved work and statues, and the interior is decorated with stained-glass windows, and contains a stone pulpit of exquisite workmanship. The astronomical clock in the tower, which shows the changes of the moon and the seasons, is a masterpiece of mechanism. Besides the cathedral it has other churches, among which those of St. Etienne and St. Thomas and the Temple Neuf are the most remarkable; the old castle of Strasbourg, the townhall, the episcopal palace, the court-house, theatre, several hospitals, tribunal of commerce, public library, the residence of the prefect, the academy, custom-house, a school of artillery, a cannon-foundry, an arsenal, several markets, and monuments to Gutenberg and Generals Kleber and Dessaix. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a chamber of commerce. The manufactures of Strasbourg are flax, hemp, wine, spirituous liquors, linen, sailcloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, lace, snuff, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, chemicals, mathematical, musical, and other instruments. It also contains some copper and iron works and soap factories, and has a large trade in books. Population, 82,014. Strasbourg is a place of great antiquity, having existed as a Roman station prior to the Christian era. Its vicinity has been more than once the scene of military operations in the present age. It is the birthplace of General Kleber, Marshal Kellerman, and of Pierre Schœffer, who is said to have been one of the inventors of printing. By means of railways and canals, it is connected with the chief towns and great rivers of France and the Danube, by which means its commerce is greatly extended. Like Metz and the whole region in the vicinity of the Rhine, Strasbourg just now swarms with troops, and is, in fact, literally a camp.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Empress Eugénie has visited the French fleet at Cherbourg, and was received, it is stated, with much enthusiasm. Admiral Bouet Willaumez, having assumed command of the fleet, issued an address to the sailors, hoisted his flag on board the *Surveillante*, and, at the head of a powerful squadron, left Cherbourg, it is supposed for the Baltic. The fleet has since been seen off various points of the English and Scottish coasts, proceeding northwards. A military expedition to the Baltic is talked of in Paris, and it is said that a large body of troops will be landed on some of the shores of that sea, and that General Montauban will command it. People have been so much surprised at hearing he was to be condemned to an active command at Lyons that they have gone so far as to suppose some occult plan, some unsuspected expedition of an important kind, which Montauban was kept in reserve to command.

The alleged intention of the Prussians to march upon the French capital is evidently regarded there as serious. Residents in houses within a certain distance of the fortifications have already had notice to leave at once, and the Minister for War has ordered that steps are to be taken with the view of putting the works in a state of defence. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has assumed the command of the army of Paris.

The following is a complete list of the various commanders in the army of the Rhine:—Imperial Guard: General of Division Bourbaki, Commander; General of Brigade d'Auvergne, head of the staff. First Corps d'Armée: Marshal de M'Mahon and General of Brigade Colson. Second: General of Division Frossard and General of Brigade Sojet. Third: Marshal Bazaine and General of Brigade Manèque. Fourth: General of Division Ladmirault and General of Brigade Osment. Fifth: General of Division Faily and General of Brigade Besson. Sixth: Marshal Canrobert and General of Brigade Henry. Seventh: General of Division Félix Douay and General of Brigade Benson. Cavalry Reserve: First Division commanded by General of Division Barail; second, General of Division Bonnemains; and third, by General of Division de Forton.

It is now officially announced that no newspaper correspondents will be allowed to accompany the French army. The military authorities will themselves furnish the public with news of the campaign. Much complaint having been made in the Paris papers of the arbitrary law prohibiting the publication of all war news, M. Ollivier has issued a circular in which he says that the law does not forbid the announcement or description of military events which have actually taken place, but the disclosure of movements preceding action.

The Archbishops and Bishops in France have been requested to offer up public prayers for the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, and the French arms. The Empress has been appointed Regent by Imperial decree. By other decrees the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine and the Moselle are declared in a state of siege, and the contingent of 1869, consisting of 90,000 men, is called out.

The *Gaulois* announces that the Government has authorised the formation of an American Legion of 500 men for French service, all of whom are to be Americans except the commander, who will be a Frenchman nominated by the Minister for War.

M. Henri Roch-fort has published a notice in the *Marseillaise* announcing that that paper is no longer to appear.

Viscount Treillard has been appointed to the post of Minister of France at Washington, rendered vacant by the recent suicide of M. Prevost-Paradol.

SWITZERLAND.

The French and Prussian Governments have informed the Swiss Government that they will respect the neutrality of ambulances, in accordance with the stipulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864.

ITALY.

In the Chamber Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has stated, in reply to a question, that Italy will observe strict neutrality in the present contest, and see that her interests are not compromised. The French occupation of Rome he considered a subject it would be premature to discuss. It would be the worst policy to take advantage of present circumstances to embarrass France, and so create the impression that Italy desired to solve the question violently. During a second debate occasioned by the war between France and Prussia, Signor Lanza, in answer to a question, declared that the Government was quite able to maintain internal order, and thus prevent a repetition of occurrences such as those which led to Mentana. The House finally passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 168 to 103 votes.

According to a Florence letter in the *Indépendance Belge*, Garibaldi is reported to have offered the Prussians a legion of Italian volunteers. The letter says that, unless France very speedily withdraws from Rome, it is thought that a repetition will be seen of the attempt which ended so disastrously at Mentana in 1867, but which would now be made under more favourable circumstances.

A proposal has been put forth that the Roman population should determine by a plebiscite whether the Pope or the King of Italy shall rule over them. At Genoa and Milan clandestine magazines of arms and ammunition have been discovered, and some arrests made.

ROME.

A rumour reaches us from Rome that the French troops are shortly to be withdrawn from the Pontifical territory. The reasons given to the Papal Government are that France requires all her soldiers, and that the Italian Government will protect the Pope's frontiers from attack.

BELGIUM.

Scarcely any doubt is entertained in Belgium as to the genuineness of the treaty. Its publication, taken in connection with the periodical attacks of the French official press upon the country and its institutions, has destroyed the little sympathy for France that was still lingering among the less educated classes.

PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of Tuesday evening contains the following:—"The vigorous armaments which have been carried on, and which are now complete throughout Germany, have served to dissipate day by day the apprehensions lest the French should temporarily achieve an easy success in consequence of their having been in advance of us in their preparations for war. A well-founded confidence now prevails that the leaders of our armies will succeed in sparing German territory as far as possible from the direct burdens and inconveniences of the war operations."

The Crown Prince of Prussia, having communicated to the South German Sovereigns his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, has received from each of them a congratulatory message expressing their satisfaction. The King of Bavaria is "very happy," and thanks the Prince for his attention. The King of Wurtemberg rejoices, "in our German affair," to have the opportunity of saluting his Royal Highness, and begs the Prince to notify his arrival. The Grand Duke of Baden says the nomination of the Prince fills him and his troops with joy, and they hope to gain his Royal Highness's confidence by their fidelity and bravery. The Grand Duke thus concludes:—"We await with joy the arrival of your Royal Highness. Long live the King!—long live the Fatherland!"

AUSTRIA.

Count Beust has just issued a circular to the representatives of Austria abroad on the policy of his Government in the present crisis. He says that when the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern first assumed a menacing aspect for the tranquillity of Europe, Austria's only effort was to maintain peace. She did not attempt to pass any judgment on the question in dispute, but confined herself to recommending the withdrawal of the Prince's candidature. The same course was taken, without previous concert, by most of the other Cabinets. Now that war has been declared, it has become the wish of Austria to moderate its intensity, and, in order to arrive at this result, she will maintain a passive, and consequently neutral, attitude. This attitude does not, however, exclude the duty of the Government "to watch over the safety of the monarchy and protect its interests by placing itself in a position to defend it against possible dangers." The Count then points to the example of Belgium, whose position is guaranteed by international stipulations, which yet does not shrink from considerable sacrifices so as to be enabled to protect herself in all eventualities. "Such examples," he adds, "should not be left unnoticed; they prove how general is the conviction that it is not sufficient to wish to remain neutral, but that a nation must be alive to the necessity of making its neutrality respected." Weakness as well as passion may be dangerous to a country in such critical times as these, and Austria cannot permit herself to be diverted, either by pressure or by unreasoning impulse, from the course marked out by her interests. "It is the most eager wish of the Government," he concludes, "to protect Austria from the accidents to which the greater part of Europe must be exposed. We will not cease to direct our attention to this object, and all the measures we shall take will be dictated solely by the wish to secure both the tranquillity and the interests of the nations of Europe."

The President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has published a summons to the Deputies not to leave the capital, as immediately after the close of the Session of the Diet an Extraordinary Session will be opened, at which the Chambers will have to decide upon matters of pressing moment.

RUSSIA.

The official *Journal of St. Petersburg* announces that the Russian Government did its utmost to maintain peace, but that the rapidity with which warlike resolutions were taken rendered its efforts unavailing. The Emperor will be neutral while the interests of Russia are not affected, and will support every endeavour to circumscribe and shorten the war.

DENMARK.

The official journal of Copenhagen announces that, as Denmark will be neutral in the present war, Danish subjects are forbidden to take service with either belligerent, or to render aid as pilots to French or German war transports out of Danish waters.

INDIA.

Serious inundations have occurred in Eastern Bengal, and a considerable destruction of crops is feared.

CHINA.

A despatch has been received through the Siberian telegraph which states that order has been restored at Tien-Tsin, where the English Consul had provisionally taken charge of French interests. A French gun-boat had arrived at Tien-Tsin, and the French flag was immediately saluted by the Chinese authorities. The *Paris Official Journal* of Wednesday says that a despatch has been received, dated Kiachta, July 23, announcing the arrival of four war-vessels at Tien-Tsin. A Chinese functionary named Schong-Ho had been nominated Imperial Ambassador to Paris to offer satisfaction to the French Government for the massacre at Tien-

Tsin. Peking was tranquil, and no disturbances had occurred in the provinces.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From the Cape of Good Hope intelligence reaches us of further discoveries of diamonds on the Vaal, some of them very fine; and a rush was being made to the "diggins." It was believed that diamonds to the value of £100,000 had been picked up by Europeans alone.

THE WAR.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

The *Journal Officiel* of last Saturday published the following proclamation to the French people:—

"Frenchmen,—There are solemn moments in the life of peoples when the national sense of honour, violently excited, imposes itself with irresistible force, dominates all interests, and alone takes in hand the direction of the destinies of the country. One of those decisive hours has sounded for France. Prussia, towards whom both during and since the war of 1866 we have shown the most conciliatory disposition, has taken no account of our good wishes and our enduring forbearance. Launched on the path of invasion, she has provoked mistrust everywhere, necessitated exaggerated armaments, and has turned Europe into a camp, where reigns nothing but uncertainty and fear of the morrow. A last incident has come to show the instability of international relations and to prove the gravity of the situation. In presence of the new pretensions of Prussia we made known our protests. They were evaded, and were followed on the part of Prussia by contemptuous acts. Our country has resented this treatment with profound irritation, and immediately a cry for war resounded from one end of France to the other. It only remains to us to leave our destinies to the decision of arms."

"We do not make war on Germany, whose independence we respect. We wish that the peoples who compose the great German nationality may freely dispose of their destinies. For ourselves we demand the establishment of a state of affairs which shall guarantee our security and assure our future. We wish to conquer a lasting peace based on the true interests of peoples, and to put an end to that precarious state in which all nations employ their resources to arm themselves one against the other. The glorious flag which we once more unfurl before those who have provoked us is the same which bore throughout Europe the civilising ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles and will inspire the same devotion."

"Frenchmen, I am about to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of duty and of country. It knows its own worth, since it has seen how victory has accompanied its march in the four quarters of the world. I take with me my son, despite his youth. He knows what are the duties which his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his share in the dangers of those who fight for their country. May God bless our efforts. A great people which defends a just cause is invincible."

"NAPOLEON."

AN ALLEGED PROJECTED TREATY.

The *Times* vouches for the authenticity of the following "projet de traité," which it prints in the original French, remarking in the course of some observations upon it that it was some time since offered to Prussia by France, and was again submitted during the late negotiations:—

"His Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, deeming it useful to draw closer the bonds of friendship which unite them, and to consolidate the relations of good fellowship (*bon voisinage*) happily existing between the two countries, and being convinced, on the other hand, that to attain this result, which is calculated besides to assure the maintenance of the general peace, it behoves them to come to an understanding on questions which concern their future relations, have resolved to conclude a treaty to this effect, and named in consequence as their Plenipotentiaries, the following:—

"These having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, are agreed on the following articles:—

"Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French admits and recognises the acquisitions which Prussia has made as the result of the last war which she sustained against Austria and her allies."

"Art. 2. His Majesty the King of Prussia promises to facilitate the acquisition of Luxembourg by France: to that effect, his aforesaid Majesty will enter into negotiations with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to induce him to cede to the Emperor of the French his sovereign rights over this duchy, in return for such compensation as shall be deemed sufficient, or otherwise. On his part the Emperor of the French engages to bear the pecuniary charges which this transaction may occasion."

"Art. 3. His Majesty the Emperor of the French will not oppose a federal union of the Confederation of the North with the Southern States of Germany, with the exception of Austria, which union may be based on a common Parliament, provided the sovereignty of the said States is duly respected."

"Art. 4. On his part his Majesty the King of Prussia, in case his Majesty the Emperor of the French should be obliged by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer her, will accord the succour of his arms to France, and will sustain her with all his forces of land and sea against every Power which, in that eventuality, shall declare war upon her."

"Art. 5. To ensure the complete execution of the above arrangements, his Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the Emperor of the French contract, by the present treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which they solemnly engage to maintain. Their Majesties undertake, beyond this and specially, to observe it in every case where their respective States, of which they mutually guarantee the integrity, shall be menaced by aggression, holding themselves bound, in such a conjuncture, to make without delay, and not to decline on any pretext, the military arrangements which may be demanded by their common interest conformably to the clauses and provisions above set forth."

The text of the treaty has now been published in the semi-official *Berlin Correspondence*. The draught is in the handwriting of M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador. It is stated by the *Berlin Correspondence* that, even before the war of 1866, France offered, in return for certain concessions on the left bank of the Rhine, to enter into an alliance with Prussia and make war upon Austria with an army of 300,000 men. In the *French Official Journal* of Wednesday it is explained that, after the Treaty of Prague, negotiations took place in Berlin with regard to a scheme of alliance between France and Prussia; and that some of the ideas contained in the document published by the *Times* were mooted, but that the French Government never had any cognisance of a written project, and that the Emperor Napoleon rejected the proposals that "may have been spoken of."

THE EMPEROR AND COUNT BISMARCK "INTERVIEWED."

"An Englishman," writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, communicates to that journal the following account of an interview he has had with the Emperor, and which he makes public with his Majesty's free consent:—

The Emperor, after speaking with his usual quiet kindliness upon some private matters, turned suddenly to the political situation of France and of Europe. He said:—"One fortnight before the utterance of the Duc de Gramont in the Corps Législatif—which utterance has, as it seems to me, been so unjustly reflected upon by the English press—I had no notion that war was at hand, nor am I even at this moment, by any means prepared for it. I trusted that, when the Duc de Gramont had set me straight with France by speaking manfully in public as to the Hohenzollern candidature, I should be able to do so and handle the controversy as to make peace certain. But France has slipped out of my hand. I cannot rule unless I lead. This is the most national war that in my time France has undertaken, and I have no choice but to advance at the head of a public opinion which I can neither stem nor check. In addition, M. de Bismarck, although a very clever man, wants too much and wants it too quick. After the victory of Prussia in 1866, I reminded him that but for the friendly and self-denying neutrality of France he could never have achieved such marvels. I pointed out to him that I had never moved a

French soldier near to the Rhine frontier during the continuance of the German war. I quoted to him from his own letter, in which he thanked me for my abstinence, and said that he had left neither a Prussian gun nor a Prussian soldier upon the Rhine, but had thrown Prussia's whole and undivided strength against Austria and her allies. I told him that, as some slight return for my friendly inactivity, I thought that he might surrender Luxembourg, and one or two other little towns which gravely menace our frontier, to France. I added that in this way he would, by a trifling sacrifice easily forgotten by Prussia in view of her enormous successes and acquisitions, pacify the French nation, whose jealousies it was so easy to arouse, so difficult to disarm."

"M. de Bismarck replied to me, after some delay, 'Not one foot of territory, whether Prussian or neutral, can I resign. But, perhaps, if I were to make further acquisitions I could make some concessions. How, for instance, if I were to take Holland? What would France want as a sop for Holland?'

"I replied," said the Emperor, "that if he attempted to take Holland, it meant war with France; and there the conversation, in which M. de Bismarck and M. de Benedetti were the interlocutors, came to an end."

I have repeated this conversation as nearly as possible in the Emperor's words.

The following account of a conversation with Count Bismarck is from Sunday's *Observer*:—

On Sunday last Count Bismarck, in speaking to a gentleman about to proceed to England on the subject of the war, stated that he could wish the English public might understand the real objects the French Government had in view. "Either," he said, "the war is carried on with the view of annexing portions of German territory, or it is, as France now states, carried on for an idea. In the former event, France must mean to take the left bank of the Rhine; and in that case, as a glance at the map will show, the annexation of Belgium follows as a matter of necessity. In the latter case, France is reviving the policy of the worst period of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I., and is simply and solely making war on Prussia because she cannot tolerate the notion that a neighbouring Power should be independent of her will and should develop her resources in peace." Such is the substance of the Prussian Premier's statement, though we do not profess to give the exact words. Whatever opinion may be entered as to the correctness of the above view of the situation, it is well that it should be known as an authentic utterance of Count Bismarck.

THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR.

The following is the text of the French declaration of war, delivered at Berlin on the 19th inst.:—

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of France has the honour, in conformity with the orders he has received from his Government, to bring the following communication to the knowledge of his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Prussia. The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French being unable to view the project of placing a Prussian Prince on the Spanish throne otherwise than as an action directed against the security of the territories of France, found itself obliged to demand of his Majesty the King of Prussia the assurance that such a combination could not be realised with his consent. His Majesty having refused to give any such guarantee, and having, on the contrary, declared to the Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French that he intends to reserve to himself for that eventuality, as for any other, the right to be guided by circumstances, the Imperial Government has been forced to see in this declaration of the King an *acte de guerre* menacing in like manner to France and the European equilibrium. This declaration has been rendered worse by the communication made to the different Cabinets of the King's refusal to receive the Ambassador of the Emperor, and to enter into any further explanations with him. In consequence hereof the French Government has thought it its duty to take immediate steps for the defence of its honour and its injured interests, and has resolved to adopt, for this object, all measures which the situation in which it has been placed renders necessary. It considers itself from this moment in a state of war against Prussia.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES.

A circular has been issued by the Duke de Gramont to the representatives of France abroad with the object of proving that the responsibility of the present war rests with Prussia. The circular states that, in 1869, the French Government informed the Berlin Cabinet that it would not permit a Prussian Prince to reign over Spain. An assurance was then given by the Prussian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the Prince of Hohenzollern was not, and could not become, a serious candidate for the Spanish throne. M. de Gramont says that if the sincerity of such official promises are to be suspected, diplomatic communications would soon become a mere trap. In conclusion, the circular affirms that for four years France has given proofs of her moderation and scrupulousness, and that, whatever may be the result of the present contest, she awaits the judgment of her contemporaries as well as that of posterity without uneasiness.

In reference to certain assertions accusing the Prussian Government of bad faith in the circular of the Duke de Gramont, it is stated from Berlin that the offer of the Spanish crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern was first made on Feb. 17 last. Before that date his candidature had not been thought of or mentioned in Germany. In 1869 it was rumoured that the throne of Spain had been offered to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and Count Bismarck and Baron Thile assured M. Benedetti that the project was unworthy of serious consideration. The declarations with regard to the Hohenzollern candidature ascribed to them by the Duke de Gramont, they never made.

Another despatch on the subject of the Hohenzollern candidature has been published in the *French Official Journal*. The Duke de Gramont says that his language in the French Chamber, on the 6th inst., was due to the severity of the wound inflicted by that candidature. Ministers could only retain the confidence of the country by requiring serious guarantees for the future. The Duke de Gramont admits that M. Benedetti said nothing to the Prussian Ministers respecting the recent acceptance of the Throne of Spain by Prince Leopold; but says that, in 1869, the subject of the "Hohenzollern candidature" was under discussion. It has already, however, been explained by the Prussian Government that the candidature then referred to was that of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

OPERATIONS.

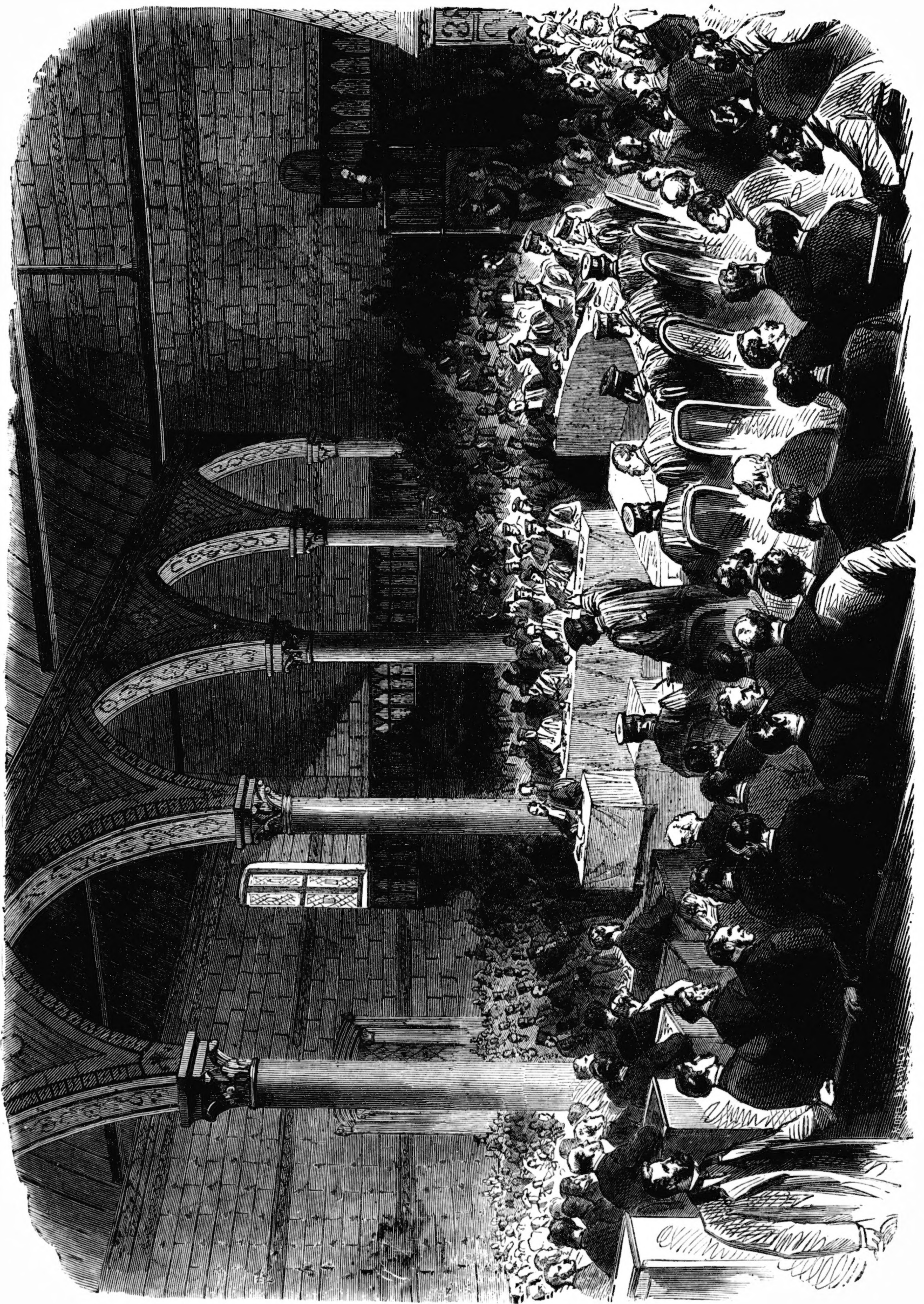
A telegram from Forbach states that the Prussian troops last Saturday advanced as far as Carling, but were vigorously attacked and repulsed by French foot Chasseurs. At the same time a regiment of mounted Chasseurs made a reconnaissance on Prussian territory.

A despatch from General Le Boef states that a German reconnoitring party has been beaten before Niederbronn, in the department of the Bas Rhin. One Bavarian officer is said to have been killed and two taken prisoners. An English officer was also captured. A German account of this skirmish says the reconnoitring party consisted of Count Zeppelin, a Wurtemberg officer, three Baden officers, and four dragoons. It is stated that they accomplished their object, but were afterwards met by a French regiment and dispersed. Count Zeppelin had alone returned. In a slight skirmish near the Rheinheim Bridge the French were repulsed, and left one dead on the field. Two Germans were wounded.

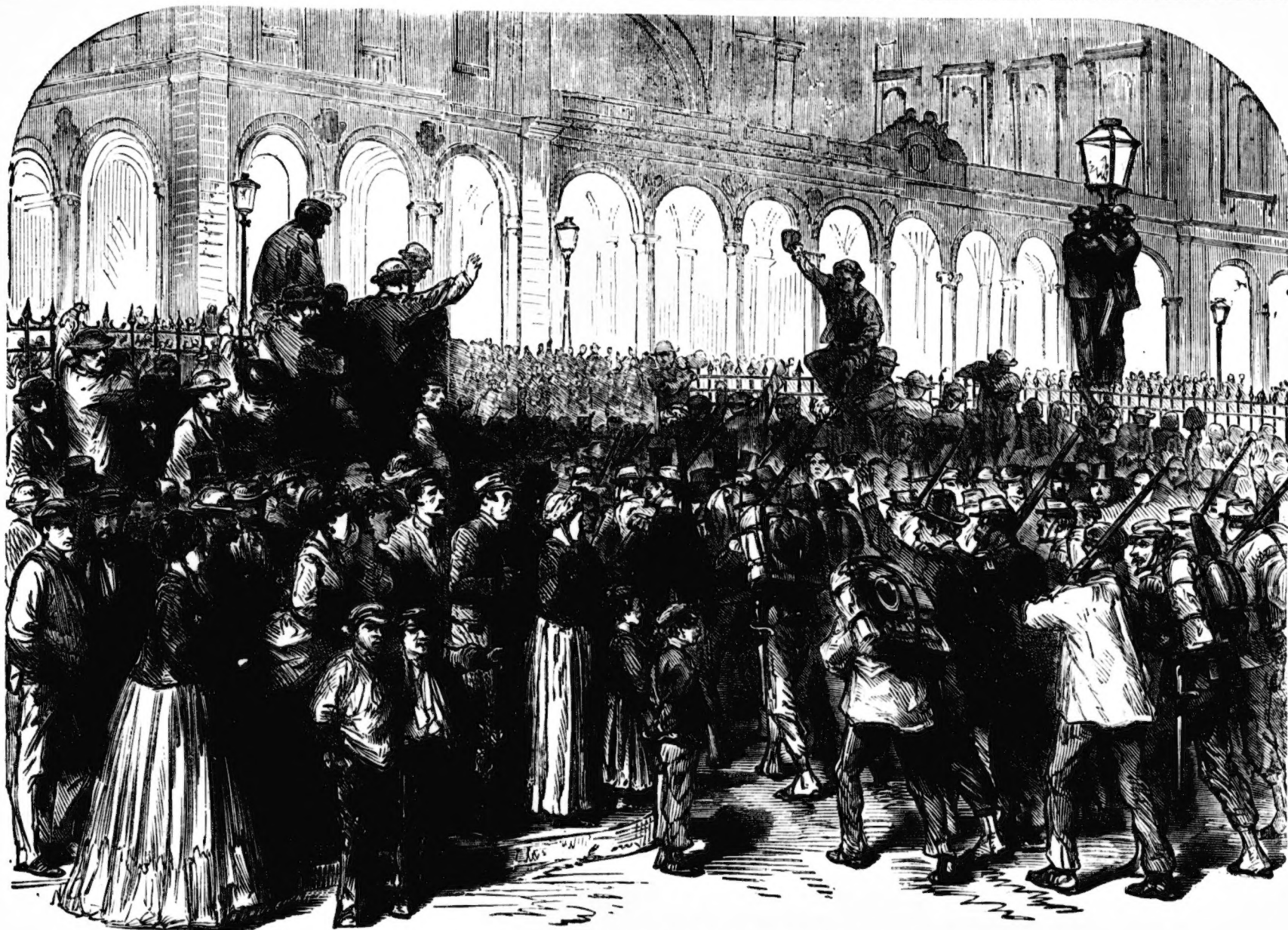
A telegram from Saarbrück, in Rhenish Prussia, states that on Sunday morning a detachment of thirty Lancers crossed the French frontier and blew up a viaduct, and tore up the rails on the line between Saarguemines and Hagenau. Another telegram from Saarbrück states that a skirmish took place on Sunday morning at Gersweiler, and that the French troops were driven back with the loss of ten men. The Prussians sustained no loss, and the soldiers maintain that the needle-gun was fully equal to the chassépot. Other skirmishes are reported from Saarlouis, in one of which a Prussian officer was wounded.

A telegram from Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, states that one hundred soldiers from the French camp at Sierck entered a village in Luxembourg on Wednesday afternoon, and sung the "Marseillaise."

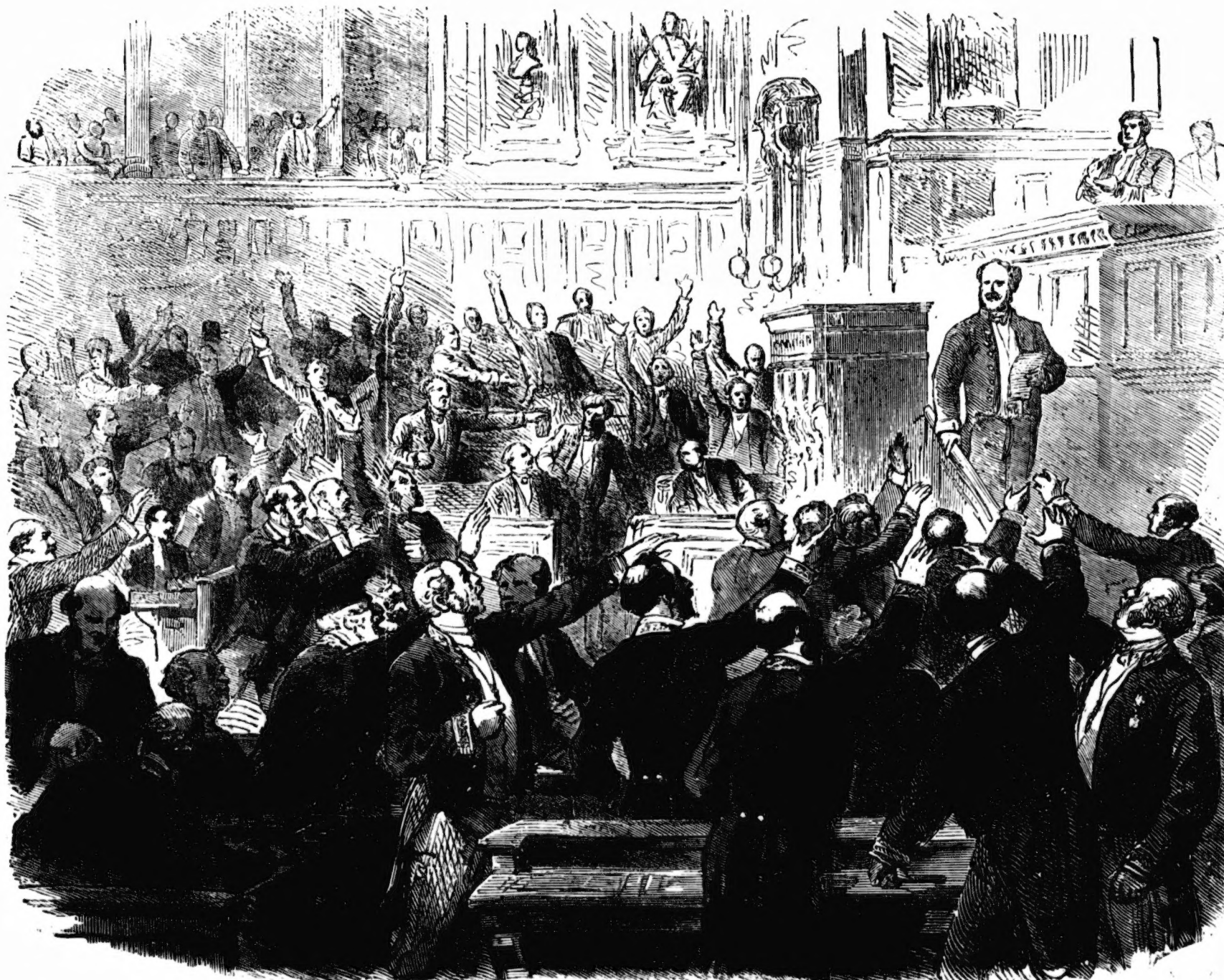
LETTER FROM M. OLLIVIER.—M. Emile Olivier has written a letter to a friend in England on the subject of the treaty. His statement is, that it was not negotiated by the Cabinet formed on Jan. 2 last. The only negotiations that Cabinet has had with Prussia have been indirect, Lord Clarendon being the intermediary. Their object was to assure the peace of Europe by a reciprocal disarmament. M. Olivier, in conclusion, says that he has no secret policy, and that he does not consider might superior to right. [This letter only shows what nobody doubted: that the secret treaty was not negotiated by the Cabinet of Jan. 2—it was done long before—and that M. Olivier does not know everything the Emperor does.]



THE HIGH COURT OF FRANCE ENGAGED IN THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS AT BLOIS.



THE WAR: INCIDENT OF THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 78.)



RECEPTION OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR IN THE SENATE ON JULY 15.—(SEE PAGE 76.)

THE TRIALS AT BLOIS.

At any other time the proceedings of the High Court at Blois, before which the trial of the persons accused of being implicated in the alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon and the "safety of the country" are now in progress, would excite much interest. The work of "avenging Sadowa," however, in which the army is about to be engaged, has completely eclipsed the work of "crushing the domestic Prussians" which M. Ollivier committed to the High Court. The consequence is that few people take notice of what is going on at Blois, and no detailed reports of the proceedings are published. Our engraving shows the aspect of the Court while in Session.

The dullness of the trial was relieved on Tuesday by the appearance of M. Rochefort, who, being subpoenaed as a witness on behalf of M. Dereure, a *rédauteur* of the *Marseillaise*, was taken out of the Ste. Pélagie prison and conveyed by rail to Blois under the escort of three gaoles. The court was much more crowded than usual in consequence of his appearance, but the telegram gives no particulars of his deposition.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 837.

THE EDUCATION BILL AT ITS LAST STAGE.

FRIDAY, the 22nd, will ever be a memorable day for Mr. Forster, our Vice-President of the Council; for on that day his Elementary Education Bill, after a long and tempestuous voyage, during which it had often to encounter much sharp firing, ran, unscathed, into port amid a grand salute of cheering from all around; or, in plain words, his bill was, on that day, read the third time and passed. But this could not be achieved without some more talk; not, though, mischievous talk. Nobody dreamed of opposing the third reading; but there are many in the House who are not contented with it—indeed, much discontented; and some of these felt themselves constrained to relieve their consciences, or, in Puritan phrase, to deliver their souls, in the way of protest. If these gentlemen were peers, they would redact a protest and enter it in proper form upon the journals; but this mode of protesting is not allowable in the House of Commons, and so they must utter their final protest in speeches. Mr. Dixon was the first to protest; but the honourable member for Birmingham's speech, though very firm and decided, was, in the language of it, moderate; and it was delivered in his usual calm and temperate manner. In the course of his speech he told the House that he means to put upon the paper a notice that next Session he shall move to bring in a bill to amend this bill. The House laughed at this novel idea. It is, perhaps, the first instance in our Parliamentary history of a member giving notice to bring in a bill to amend bills; indeed, the thing cannot be done. The hon. member should have waited till the bill shall have become an Act. Mr. Cowper-Temple followed Mr. Dixon. (This is our old friend Mr. William Cowper, Lord Palmerston's stepson. His Lordship left his stepson the Broadlands estate on condition that he should take his Lordship's family name.) Mr. Cowper-Temple did not rise to protest, but to chant the praises of the bill; and this he did, mingling with his praises some rather pungent criticisms upon the policy of its opponents; and really he spoke with a force of which we, who have heard him speak a hundred times, hardly thought him capable. But the right honourable gentleman has always been a sincere and hearty advocate of the education of the people; and now that he sees, or thinks that he sees, this great work is likely to be achieved, it is not, perhaps, surprising that he should speak with unusual force. He spoke from his heart; and when a man does that he is pretty sure, provided he is not utterly devoid of the gift of public speaking, as some men are, to speak with effect.

MR. EDWARD MIALI ATTACKS THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Edward Miall rose when Mr. Cowper-Temple sat down. Mr. Miall is, all men know, the proprietor and editor of the *Nonconformist*, a paper which has been managed with such skill and ability that, whilst many of its dissenting contemporaries have, one after another, sunk, it still lives and prospers. The *Nonconformist* was the first paper that boldly made war upon State-endowed Churches, and its accomplished editor has lived to see one State Church abolished. It may seem a bold thing to say that Mr. Miall, by his able writings, added much to the force of public opinion which brought about at last the destruction of the Irish Established Church; but, nevertheless, it is unquestionably true. When Mr. Miall started his paper and began to write against Establishments, even English Dissenters were not generally prepared to receive his doctrines. Indeed, the dissenting respectabilities shook their heads and spoke of him as a very extreme and imprudent man; an advocate of impossibilities and a disturber of the peace. Mr. Miall first came into Parliament, for Rochdale, in 1852, and sat for that borough till 1857, when he was defeated. He was out of Parliament until 1869, when he was returned for Bradford. In 1868 he stood for that borough, but was defeated by Mr. Ripley; but this gentleman was, on petition, unseated; and in his stead Mr. Miall was returned by 9243 votes, against 7806 polled by Mr. Matthew Thompson. Mr. Miall is a representative man; and, as such, many who do not agree with his politics were glad to see him in the House. Mr. Miall may be said to be a trained speaker. He has spoken and lectured on a hundred platforms; and, though he has but a weak voice, he has often held the rapt, unflinching attention of a large audience for an hour or more; and soon after he entered the House he succeeded in obtaining a position there, and often, as we know, compelled the gentlemen opposite to listen in silence to very unpalatable truths. About fifteen years ago, in an elaborate, exhaustive speech, he attacked the Irish Church Establishment. That establishment is now abolished; but fifteen years ago the man who advocated such a change was thought, both by Whigs and Tories, to be a mere wild chimerical enthusiast hardly worth attention; but, nevertheless, Mr. Miall got a respectful hearing, and kept it for an hour and a half or more. But, curious enough, when Mr. Miall returned to the House he seemed to have lost the power of addressing the House. When, after his return, he first rose to speak, he was, as we could see, as nervous as a tyro about to address an assembly for the first time; and his speech, as he himself knew, was a failure. Nor was his second attempt entirely successful. But on Friday week he was himself again, and, but that he looks older, we could have imagined that we were listening to him in 1850 down in the provinces, instead of 1870 in the House of Commons. There was in this speech all his pristine skill, artistic closeness of reasoning, his terse, lucid, compact style, and happy illustration. And again he got the command of the House, and kept it to the end.

RADICAL DISCONTENT WITH THE MORNING PAPERS.

By-the-way, that speech was reported at length in none of the morning papers. The *Times* had the best report, but even that was abridged. In the *Daily News*, the professed organ of the Radical party, the speech is cut down to twenty-eight lines; whilst Mr. Gladstone's answer to it is given almost verbatim. This is not only unfair and unjust, but foolish; for without Miall's speech Gladstone's becomes in a measure unintelligible. Indeed, it is unjust to the Prime Minister, for by this arrangement Gladstone is made to appear angry without a cause. "What on earth," said a friend who reads the *Daily News*, "did Miall say to make the Prime Minister so angry? I see nothing in Miall's speech to cause all that heat." And here we may say that the Radicals in the House are very dissatisfied with the curt way in which their speeches are reported in the Liberal papers. And surely they have cause to be dissatisfied; for, in truth, many of their speeches are not reported at all; and those that are reported are so abridged that the reports are worthless, and often worse. Nay, at times, whilst a Radical's speech is cut down to a few lines, a Conservative gentleman's reply is reported in full. Here is an example. Mr. Peter Taylor, some weeks ago, delivered one of the best speeches on the game laws that has been delivered for twenty years. We say this without hesitation;

for we heard a great part of the speech, and we afterwards read a full report of it in a country paper. It was not reported in any London paper; while the smart, flippant, but most shallow, inconsequential speech of Mr. Gerard Sturt was given in full by all. *Verbum sap.* Messieurs the Editors of Radical papers, do you imagine that the Radical party will much longer submit to this?

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFENCE.

Whilst Mr. Miall was speaking we could see that Mr. Gladstone meant to leap to his feet as soon as the hon. member for Bradford sat down. His solemn face got to be unusually solemn; and at times not only his countenance but all his frame twittered with nervous excitement, as if it were electrified. And as we expected, so it happened. Mr. Miall was scarcely in his seat before the Prime Minister was on his legs. There is always a stir in the House when a speaker who has held the attention of the members for a time sits down, and usually a good many of the members rise to go out; but when Gladstone was seen to get up, there came over the House a silence which no similitude but that of death can describe. The House almost always hushes into quietude when he rises; but on this occasion there was something so commanding in his attitude, so solemn in his countenance, that the veriest trifler could not help being awed into deep attention. Of all the countenances we have studied, Mr. Gladstone's is the most expressive, and the most swiftly expressive. You may read it as you read a book—nay, far more rapidly than you can read a book. As he stood there erect, before he had said a word we perused his mind. There was a sense of injustice written on that face—decision, consciousness of power, sorrow, anger; but well kept down. Glancing from the Prime Minister to Mr. Miall, as he sat just below the gangway, with his elbow leaning on the arm of the bench, and his bearded chin propped by his hand, and gazing through his spectacles at the offended Minister, we could not help pitying him. We cannot, however, say that he seemed to need our pity; for, though he saw the storm which was rising, and knew that the full force of it would fall upon his head, he showed no signs of flinching. He appeared to us like a brave, high-spirited schoolboy, who, knowing that he is to be flogged, screws his courage to the sticking point, resolutely determined not to utter a cry, or show for a moment signs of wincing; and this attitude Mr. Miall preserved throughout. Mr. Gladstone, whilst he was laying on the lash, looked the member for Bradford steadily in the face; and Mr. Miall, without moving a muscle, steadily returned the gaze. Indeed, Mr. Miall's position was by no means an ignominious one. On the contrary, when we come to think of it, Gladstone by thus gathering up his strength, and calling into action all his brilliant powers, to reply to Mr. Miall, really paid him a high compliment. Many of Gladstone's opponents he brushes away as he would pesterling midges; others he playfully transfixes, and holds them up to the laughter of the arena; but, in the honourable member for Bradford, he recognised a foeman worthy of his steel, which, in truth, he proved himself to be; for though, of course, the palm must be given to the great orator, Mr. Miall's speech was very able, searching, and effective. And if any of our readers who did not hear the speech as it was delivered doubt this, let them remember that it roused the Prime Minister as he has not been roused for a long time. About Mr. Gladstone's speech we must say but little. That was reported verbatim in the morning papers, and has been read by all readers of newspapers. It certainly was a powerful speech—a speech which no living orator but Gladstone could have delivered; and, of course, it was mightily cheered, especially by the Conservatives, as several Radicals cynically reminded us. But it is remarkable that the orator did not, after all, really grapple with the charge which Mr. Miall and Mr. Richard and others made against the Government. Now, possibly some of our readers, not knowing much about the manners and customs of the House, may fancy that a wide, impassable gulf has been opened between these two and the parties which they represent. But it is not so. Last Saturday we had the pleasure of a steam-boat trip with the Cobden Club to Greenwich. Mr. Gladstone was in the boat; and the eloquent member for Merthyr Tydvil, who, it will be remembered, only a few weeks ago censured the Government as severely as Mr. Miall did, was there also. But did the Prime Minister and Mr. Richard scowl at each other as they passed, or sulkily stand aloof? Not a bit of it. When Mr. Gladstone came aboard, the member for Merthyr was sitting quietly at the stern of the vessel, and very soon after the Prime Minister's arrival he quietly went up to Mr. Richard and cordially shook him by the hand, and then dropped down by Mr. Richard's side and chatted with him. Mr. Miall was not there; but if he had been, he and the Premier, who only the day before had been lunging at each other in the lists, would have exchanged the same knightly courtesies. Such is the way with political combatants in the House; and ever may it be so! Nor will there be any real split in the Liberal party, as Mr. Miall and Mr. Richard, in the heat of the fight, foreshadowed. The truth is, the two sections of the party which the Prime Minister and these two gentlemen respectively represent, cannot do without each other. The Prime Minister knows well that he owes much to the Nonconformists. The Nonconformists, on the other hand, cannot but remember that Mr. Gladstone has done more than any Minister that ever lived to carry out their principles; and if, in the matter of National Education, he has not satisfied them, they will, when cool reflection after the fight shall, as it will, come, see that, powerful as he is, he, too, finds his power limited, and that he has given us, if not the best Education Bill that could be framed, the best that he could get passed.

MR. FORSTER TRIUMPHS.

There was not much talking after this fight. Some half a dozen small men chirped and twittered in succession; and Mr. Melly, of Stoke-upon-Trent, felt "called"—and obeyed the call—to deliver a severe homily to the Prime Minister; and then, amidst a burst of cheers, Mr. W. E. Forster rose, as he said, to take leave of his bill and to offer his thanks to all who had assisted to pass it. There was one sentence of his speech which fell upon the House with solemn power:—"There are men in the House who, because they did not altogether like this bill, wished to postpone legislation for a year; but look at the terrible events happening now around us! If we had not got this bill passed this year, how much more difficult it would have been to pass an education bill next year!" Such was the tenor of Mr. Forster's reflection. Next year! Ah! who can tell what next year may bring? And now Mr. Forster sits down, and Mr. Speaker rises and puts the question; and, amidst loud acclamations, the bill is read the third time and passed; and, this done, Mr. Forster seizes his red box, and, saluted by another volley of cheers, marches out of the House, his countenance all radiant with joy the while, as it well might be; for he has got through the House, all sinister forebodings notwithstanding, one of the greatest measures of the time, won a seat in the Cabinet, and golden opinions from all sorts of men.

THE COBDEN CLUB.—The annual dinner of the Cobden Club took place last Saturday, at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich.—Mr. Gladstone in the chair. In proposing the toast of the day, the Premier alluded to the impending conflict on the Continent, and expressed his opinion that "among all the wars by which the nineteenth century had been chequered there had been none more unspcakably tragic, more unmixedly sorrowful, more full of painful associations, and more grievous in anticipation to those who love their country and mankind than the war which is at this moment breaking out."

PASSPORTS.—The following notice regarding passports has been issued from the Foreign Office, July 22:—"With reference to the regulation stating that 'passports are issued at the Foreign Office between the hours of eleven and four on days following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office,' notice is hereby given that, in order to give additional facilities to persons about to travel abroad who may be desirous of obtaining Foreign Office passports, such passports will, until further notice, be delivered on the day of application, provided the applications are in proper form and on payment of the fee of 2s."

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Education Bill was brought up and read the first time; and the second reading was fixed for Monday next.

Lord CARNARVON proposed an address to the Queen congratulating her upon the co-operation of the regular troops with the militia and volunteers upon the occasion of the recent Fenian raid into Canada, and took occasion to discuss the circumstances of that event and our general relations to the Dominion; but after a short debate he withdrew his motion.

The Married Women's Property Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The third reading of the Education Bill produced a very animated and interesting discussion; but, with a few amendments, was read the third time and passed.

ARMY ENLISTMENT BILL.

The Army Enlistment Bill and the Gun Licenses Bill were both passed; and the remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied with the Committee of Supply.

THE CENSUS.

The Census Bill was read the second time, Mr. BRUCE announcing that it had been found impossible to include within the returns an enumeration of the members of the various religious denominations in England and Scotland.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SUPPOSED PROJECT OF TREATY.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE asked a question with regard to the document in the columns of a contemporary of that morning, purporting to be a *projet de traité* between France and Prussia, which elicited from Earl GRANVILLE a reply similar to that given by the Premier at an earlier period in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons. Ministers were, he said, not informed of the source from which the document had come, and he could only state the conviction of the Government that after the announcement of the alleged existence of such a draught treaty both the Governments of France and Prussia would be induced immediately and spontaneously to explain to Europe everything concerning the matter.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LORD DE GREY and LORD RIPLEY moved the second reading of the Education Bill in a speech of some length, in which he explained and justified the principal provisions of the measure. Some of these provisions were criticised by the Duke of Marlborough. The Bishop of Gloucester was ready to acquiesce in the measure, but he could not bring himself to speak of it in any warm terms of approbation. The Earl of Shaftesbury, however, regarded the bill as the best which could have been produced under the circumstances; and he, as well as those who had preceded him in debate, spoke almost enthusiastically of the courage and skill which had been displayed by Mr. W. E. Forster in framing the measure and carrying it through the House of Commons. The Duke of Richmond gave notice of some amendments which he intends to propose; and, after Lord Howard of Glossop and the Duke of Rutland had called attention to some features of the bill to which they entertain objections, and Lord De Grey had replied, the second reading was agreed to without a division.

THE ALLEGED TREATY.

Mr. DISRAELI, having expressed his surprise that the Franco-Prussian papers had not yet been delivered to members, called attention to a document published in a contemporary in the form of a project of treaty between France and Prussia. He wished to know whether the Government could throw any light upon the matter, and whether they were in possession of any information which would enable them to acquaint the House whether it indicated a policy which, in their opinion, might still influence the belligerents, and whether they could give the House information in reference to a subject which had occasioned much disquietude in the public mind.

Mr. GLADSTONE explained that every effort had been made to get the papers ready, but that the delay had been occasioned by the necessity of communicating with the representatives of Great Britain in foreign capitals. With regard to the project of treaty, it was not in his power to give the House any information. Her Majesty's Ministers had read the document referred to, and he owned that it was of a nature to excite attention and evoke even astonishment; but he could give no information as to the mode in which it came to be communicated to the world. From its character it might be deemed incredible. It purported to be a proposal which had reached a certain stage of progress; but upon its actual contents up to that moment it was not within the limits of his duty to offer an opinion. He considered, however, that the publication of such a paper as the project of treaty between France and Prussia must immediately draw forth from the spontaneous action of the two Governments concerned all the declarations that could be necessary for the fullest elucidation of the question, and that the time must be close at hand when the surprise which might have been felt would be cleared up effectually by full information respecting it. Under these circumstances he thought he should best perform his duty by confining himself to these remarks; admitting, however, that when the information was in the possession of the Government Mr. Disraeli would be right in addressing any questions he might think fit to them on the subject.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Sir C. DILKE's motion for the abolition of the sinecure office of the Lord Privy Seal was met by Mr. GLADSTONE with the answer that in the present position of public affairs, and with the enormous amount of business which has to be transacted by the Government, it is essential that there should be some member of the Cabinet who, not being burdened with the care of a department, can come to the assistance of his colleagues in times of special pressure; and can at all times take charge of matters of business which do not belong to any particular department. After a brief discussion, the resolution was negatived by a majority of 119—170 to 60.

SUPPLY.

After Mr. AYRTON had said that he could not hold out any hope of the speedy re-opening of the Rochampton-gate of Richmond Park; and after a little time had been spent in discussing the affairs of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, the House went into Committee of Supply, and speedily became engaged in an animated discussion upon the vote for the alteration of the refreshment rooms of the two Houses of Parliament. The whole question of the propriety of the arrangements proposed by the Chief Commissioner, and the manner in which he had treated Mr. Barry, was raised in the course of the discussion; but in the end the vote was carried without a division.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE PROPOSED TREATY.

Earl GRANVILLE informed their Lordships of the contents of a telegram received from Lord A. Loftus, our Minister at Berlin, which had been communicated by Mr. Gladstone at an earlier hour to the House of Commons. The noble Earl also explained that he had just had an interview with M. Lavalette, the French Ambassador, who had told him that now that war had been declared between France and Prussia there remained to him but two objects in the post he occupied at this Court—which were to maintain intimate relations between the two Governments and to preserve the friendly feelings which had been the growth of late years between the two nations. Referring then to the alleged draught treaty published in the *Times* newspaper, his Excellency had informed him that it had originated with Count Bismarck, and had been the subject of some conversation with M. Benedetti, but that it never had any serious basis, and that it had been rejected by both parties; that the Government of the Emperor of the French had absolutely respected the neutrality of Belgium, even when there was reason to complain of the conduct of the latter; and that during this month the Emperor had made a declaration to the Government of Belgium that he would respect the neutrality of that kingdom. This had also been communicated by the Duc de Gramont to Lord Lyons as absolutely binding on the personal honour of the Emperor, unless the neutrality was violated by the other belligerent.

ORDINARY BUSINESS.

The regular business was then taken, and the Clerical Disabilities Bill read the second time. The Settled Estates Bill passed through Committee. Next the Juries Bill passed through Committee, and the second reading of the Army Enlistment Bill taken and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PROPOSED TREATY.

At the early sitting, amongst other inquiries was one by Sir J. T. SINCLAIR, as to the belief of the Government in the authenticity of a statement, which had appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, by the Emperor of the French, that Count Bismarck had asked him what compensation France would expect if Germany was to annex Holland; but Mr. OTWAY politely declined to give a reply. To another interrogation by the same hon. member, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs distinctly stated that the guiding of ships of either of the belligerents by Heligoland or Channel Islands pilots would be a breach of neutrality under her Majesty's proclamation.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to Mr. Samuelson, stated that the Government had received from Lord Augustus Loftus a telegram announcing that there would be published in Berlin that day a document identical with the project of a treaty which had appeared in the *Times*. He added that Lord Augustus Loftus mentioned that the document which was to be published was in the handwriting of M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin.

GLEBE LOANS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the second reading of the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to enable loans to be made by the Public Works Commissioners for the purpose of erecting dwellings and improving glebes for clergymen of all denominations in Ireland, there was considerable discussion. It was moved by Mr. C. Fortescue; and thereupon Mr. Candlish moved its rejection, on the ground that it was only a concurrent endowment, which was repudiated in the Irish Church Act of last year. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone contended that it was only a just supplement to the Church Act, and was promised at the time of the consideration of that Act. The bill was more or less eagerly accepted by several Irish members, and considerable remonstrance against it was made by sundry Liberal members, of whom Mr. Hatfield was a trifle. Eventually the second reading was carried by 161 to 58.

WINCHESTER AND HARROW SCHOOLS.

Mr. STEVENSON brought forward an objection to the qualification of members of the governing bodies of Winchester and Harrow Schools being members of the Church of England. The matter was very fully and elaborately discussed; and on a division a motion sustaining the objection was negatived by 85 to 73—a result which seemed to fill the vanquished with exultation. At the request of Mr. Baines, the latter part of Lord Granville's communication in the Lords, which appears above, was announced by Mr. Gladstone.

THE CENSUS BILL.

After some votes in Supply had been taken, the House went into Committee on the Census Bill, and Dr. Ball raised an important question, by moving to insert in the 4th clause words which would cause every one to state his "religious profession." Both his manner and his mode of putting his case were calculated to excite controversy. But by an extraordinary effort of Parliamentary forbearance not a word was said in reply, and a division immediately followed, on which the amendment was lost by 90 to 77. A proposition of Sir John Lubbock for a declaration of marriages between first cousins, based on physiological considerations, was accepted by Mr. Bruce; but it met with so much opposition that the right hon. gentleman suggested its withdrawal. However, a division was taken, and the proposal was rejected by 92 to 45. Eventually the bill passed through Committee.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. GLADSTONE resumed the adjourned debate upon Mr. Leatham's Ballot Bill, and expressed his regret that the Government had been unable to proceed with their own measure during the present Session, and, under these circumstances, announced his intention to vote for the second reading of the bill of the member for Huddersfield. Upon the general question the right hon. gentleman affirmed that the extension of the suffrage had destroyed the weight of the argument that the franchise was a trust; and, although he was in the abstract unfavourable to secret voting, he was compelled to admit that the experience of the last election had shown the necessity for extending to some portions of our constituencies the protection of the ballot.

Mr. DISRAELI was gently humorous upon the conversion of the Prime Minister, who, he said, had replied to the arguments of the late Lord Palmerston and the position of the ballot question; but as it was impossible thoroughly to discuss it at the end of a Session, and on a "crotchety Wednesday," he offered no opposition to the bill; and it was read the second time without the utterance of a single "no."

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Shannon navigation occupied the attention of the House upwards of an hour, but without any result.

After some opposition from Mr. Winterbotham, which, however, was not pressed to extremity, the Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment Bill got into Committee; and a clause, proposed by the member for Strout, requiring all statutes to be laid upon the table of the House of Commons was negatived by a majority of 34—36 to 70.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

There was a large attendance of strangers in anticipation of the statement which Earl Granville had promised to make respecting the negotiations which preceded the present condition of affairs between France and Prussia. The space in front of the throne was crowded a very few minutes after the House was opened. At a quarter past five o'clock, Earl GRANVILLE rose, and, after a few preliminary observations, said he should not be long, and could not tell their Lordships anything new. He was rather glad that he was incapable on this occasion of any oratorical display. Precedents had been quoted by Earl Russell for the plan of the Government making a statement when negotiations to prevent war had failed; but on this occasion he could not apportion praise or blame to either belligerent, and could only state what course the Government had taken during the few days which preceded the war. Assuming that their Lordships had read the papers which had been printed, the noble Lord referred to some of the principal points. He referred to the conversation with the French Ambassador, he said the policy of the Government had been to prevent the French Government being precipitate, and to exert upon Spain a pressure without dictation, and to show Prussia the gravity of the situation. The task of the Government was not an easy one; for both the nations concerned were proud and military ones, and they had reserved their pressure on both countries to motives which could not hurt their pride or national self-love. Up to a certain point their efforts had been successful, though it was rather hard to talk of success when the efforts had ended in such complete failure. He eulogised the conduct of Mr. Layard, and pointed out the difficulties with which the Prussian Minister had to contend. As to France, the despatches of Lord Lyons showed that he had obtained a delay of something like five days in the preparation for those hostilities which took away all hope of peace. It was sad to think that an incident which had been misunderstood by both parties—the King sending word to M. Benedetti by an aide-de-camp that he had nothing more to say to him—had had this result, that the news of that circumstance being communicated to the two countries, one nation thought it was an insult to their Ambassador, the other looked upon it as an affront to their King. The step which the English Government urged was refused by Count Bismarck and the French Government, though he understood that the King of Prussia was willing to accept it. Yet an hour after they knew that the Government took another step in the direction of peace; but that, too, was unsuccessful. When the declaration of war was made they had one step—to proclaim their complete neutrality. Since then, friendly relations had been continued between England on the one hand and France and Prussia on the other, though he had not been without complaints—Mr. Lavalette, in particular, having complained to the Premier that he (Earl Granville) was cold. He did not think anything of the complaints made by nations engaged in such a death struggle with respect to a neutral; but they were rather satisfactory as coming from both sides. They showed that his course had been an even one. He believed that that neutrality was approved by the country at large. He was aware of the responsibility which weighed upon the Government, and they would abstain from all superfluous declarations of what they would or would not do in the event of any possible contingency. The best course they could pursue was to maintain a dignified and calm reserve.

The Earl of MALMESBURY was sure that after the calm and temperate statement which had been made their Lordships would not be inclined to find fault with the conduct of the Government.

Earl RUSSELL, while advocating the maintenance of a position of complete neutrality of this country, urged upon the Government the propriety of increasing the strength of our Army, so as to be able to meet all contingencies.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The Duke of ARGYLL laid on the table despatches relative to the finances of India, and, in doing so, made a general statement regarding the financial condition of that country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. Goulley, said that under certain circumstances exported coal would be contraband of war, but her Majesty's Government had not been able to define these circumstances.

Replying to Colonel Balfour, Mr. CARDWELL stated that the Government had no intention to place any restriction upon the export of horses from England.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. V. Harcourt, said that the new Foreign Enlistment Bill had been introduced, and the second reading was fixed for to-morrow.

Mr. CARDWELL, replying to Captain Talbot, said it was not correct that the Army was between 3000 and 4000 men below the strength provided for in the Estimates. On July 1 the force was, excluding the Indian Army, fully equal to the estimated number.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

Mr. GREGORY drew attention to the expenses of the law courts. Mr. AYTON said the expenses had been provided for until next Session, and the statement would be shortly laid before the House.

THE TORNADO.

Mr. BENTINCK moved that the statement of one Holmes, represented to be in command of the Tornado, be laid on the table. He wished also to know why the £1600 awarded by the Spanish Government to the crew had not been paid. After a brief discussion the motion was withdrawn.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

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WAR AND WOMEN.

It would be comforting if one might hope that the aggressive women would draw "a cartload of inferences" from the war now hanging over Europe. The event is brimful of instruction for them, and must surely teach some of them their own helplessness and the stringency of the dependent position in which they find themselves.

Indeed, a war brings into a nutshell the whole of this wretchedly vexed question. It does not matter a straw (to that question) whether this particular war is right or wrong, expedient or inexpedient. The point is, that a war brings into strong momentary prominence the fact that force is, and, short of the millennium, must be, the umpire in cases of conflict. It does not follow that Providence is always on the side of the great battalions. But, after all, it is masculine strength that rules the world, and must continue to rule it. What utter folly is it for a woman to claim political equality with a man because she pays taxes! She may pay taxes to the day of judgment, and it will still remain true that she is protected by man, whether as policeman or soldier.

A political law is something to be enforced by the strong hand. The law, in fact, is passed exclusively because the strong hand is needed. For those to make laws who cannot enforce them is a staring absurdity, any examples to the contrary notwithstanding. Suppose all the women, numerically the majority as they are, had votes, and outvoted the men in favour of a certain law of which the men disapproved. Collective man, secure in his biceps and his mightier flanks, might say to collective woman, "Vote away, my dear; but I shall not let you have your will. If any troubles come upon us, the duty of protecting you with the strong arm will fall on me; and I shall certainly not give you the directing power while I take the danger."

One would be glad to know if the aggressive women are ready to take this ground:—"We are aware that already the duration of male life is less than that of female life, owing to the greater casualties to which it is exposed. We are aware that, from the same cause, the men suffer from various kinds of accident and misfortune, not fatal, in much greater proportion than the women. We are aware that the women, being more in number than the men (although more men are born than women), might possibly carry a law over men's heads if all had votes. We are aware that, in order to make such a law anything but a dead letter, we should have to impawn if not to use the physical strength of men to back it. We are aware that for the very safety of life and person, which permits of national deliberation, we have to rely upon the superior physical strength of men. But, though we can neither back a law by force when made, nor hold our own for an hour without the sword and the rifle wielded by a strength not ours, still we claim the right to enact laws."

If this is not a *reductio ad absurdum*, there is no meaning in words. What women, by using their natural influence, might do to reduce the soldier and the policeman to something like "obsolescence" is another question. It is one of the dreariest facts of the century that from the consideration of that question women have allowed themselves to be diverted by the wretched herring of female suffrage trailed across the path of progress.

WHAT IS THE CAT FOR?

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR is the poker of the House of Commons, and, if he has some of the faults of the Left, those faults are toned down by circumstances and the peculiarities of English culture and responsibility; and he has all the virtues of the side he belongs to. Much as we may disapprove of some of the forms which his activity takes, it cannot be denied that, in a country like this, a poker is a useful functionary. Without anyone's going into fits of indignant commiseration over the story, it may cheerfully be admitted that Mr. Taylor did a good action when he inquired of the Home Secretary if the magistrates at Kirton-Lindsey had exceeded their legal capacity in ordering three dozen lashes with the cat, along with imprisonment and hard labour, to "an incorrigible rogue and vagabond."

It is certain that the man sentenced was, as the French say, a bad subject. He had been several times imprisoned, and once before flogged as "a rogue and a vagabond." Mr. Bruce found that the magistrates had not exceeded their duty, and that the fellow had been guilty of brutal violence; and evidently he got no more than his deserts. There is certainly an honourable understanding between the law-makers, the executive, and the nation at large, that the cat shall be reserved for offences of cruelty; and if men were to be flogged for being only "rogues and vagabonds," where should we have to draw the line? We do not forget that things in the country are very different

from things in town. Londoners think the punishment inflicted in a rural district for stealing a turnip is very severe; but they little know the annoyance suffered by farmers or the importance of "making an example." On the other hand, we must remember that in country districts personal animosity, and the quasi-personal animosity which inspires your Dogberry defied, are very active principles, and we may rightly be jealous of the use of the lash beyond certain plain limits.

The lash has the disadvantage of being a very unequal form of punishment. A flogging in January or in July is a much severer affair than one in October. Again, the capacity to bear the peculiar pain accompanying the laceration varies immensely in different individuals. In some cases, long before the fiftieth lash, the inner layers of muscle are reduced to a pulp by the attrition of the muscles above. The vital powers of the ill-fed poor are also very low. In one case the surgeon stopped even the birch-rod at the ninth stroke. When we see a poor, half-starved wretch collapsing from a punishment that many a well-fed Eton boy has taken without a murmur, we cannot help asking ourselves, with some remorse, what chance have we given these miserable waifs of being anything but rogues and vagabonds?

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Mr. JAMES BRADSHAW, of Norwich, and Mr. Godolphin Clarke, of Queen's College, Cambridge, were drowned on Monday, while bathing from a machine at Lowestoft. They had ventured out too far.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has officially announced that it does not consider coal as contraband of war.

A PORTION OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "OLIVER TWIST," in the handwriting of the author, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, on Saturday last, for £50. It was purchased by Mr. John Forster.

Mr. GEORGE POTTER suggests that before the Academy closes it should be thrown open for a few evenings to working men, who should be admitted by gratuitous tickets. Mr. Potter promises that there shall be no interruption of Goths and Vandals.

THE REV. R. MOFFAT, who for upwards of fifty years has been an agent of the London Missionary Society in Africa, has arrived in England. Mr. Moffat returns by the express wish of the Bible Society, in order to carry through the publication of the Scriptures in the Bechnana language. The venerable missionary is father-in-law to Dr. Livingstone.

M. PIERRE DUPONT, perhaps the greatest French song writer since Béranger, has just died at Lyons.

THE CURATORSHIP OF THE SCHOOL OF PAINTING in connection with the Royal Academy of Arts has been declared vacant. It is intimated that artists desiring the appointment may make application until Aug. 13.

PROFESSOR J. E. CAIRNES has been compelled by failing health to send in his resignation of the Chair of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Queen's College, Galway.

GREAT INQUIRY has been made during the last few days for steam-vessels of quick speed on a light draught, and it is said they are required for a similar purpose as those used for running between Nassau and the Southern ports during the American war. A large number of vessels lately employed in blockade-running, and which since the termination of the American war have been lying up in the great float at Birkenhead, have now been sold.

THE HON. FRANCIS CHARTERIS, eldest son of Lord Elcho, accidentally shot himself while examining a pistol the other day. Mr. Charteris died on Thursday morning.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING was closed with a review and sham fight last Saturday. The display was of less importance than on former occasions.

THE REV. CHARLES G. C. DUNBAR solicits help towards obtaining for the children of the large schools of the destitute parish of All Saints, Newcut, Lambeth, a day's holiday in the country. Donations addressed to 36, York-road, Lambeth, will be thankfully acknowledged.

JONES, who murdered the Marshall family at Uxbridge, was tried at Aylesbury last week, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held at Guildhall on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. According to the report, the society had been enabled, during the past year, materially to extend the basis of its operations; and hopes are entertained that it will eventually place fire-escapes in every town in the United Kingdom.

A DRUNKEN PRUSSIAN SEAMAN, bearing the name of Hermann Schulz, was charged before Mr. Benson, at Southwark Police Court, on Monday, with being drunk and disorderly, and threatening to fight any Frenchman in the Borough. He was discharged, with the advice to avoid the French till he was required to meet them.

THE COMPETING YACHTS CAMBRIA AND DAUNTLESS arrived at New York on Tuesday, the former winning the race by about one hour.

AN EXPLOSION took place on Tuesday morning, at Leith, in the oilworks of Mr. McIntosh. Four out of the eight persons who were in the works escaped, three were killed, and one injured. The premises were entirely destroyed.

THOMAS CLIFFE, a convict at Portland, was sentenced to death at the Dorset Assizes, on Monday, for the wilful murder of a warder named Bly by striking him on the legs with a shovel on April 29, from the results of which blow he died on June 15.

A SECOND DEMONSTRATION of sympathy with France took place, on Sunday, at Dublin, at which, it is said, 30,000 men, with thirty city bands, formed a grand procession. No person of distinguished position took part in the affair. A similar demonstration was made, on the same day, in Cork. About 6000 persons were present; and among the speakers was Alderman O'Sullivan, whose resignation of the Mayoralty of Cork, about fourteen months ago, will not have been forgotten.

SUSAN LEE, a "fortune-teller," was convicted, at the Middlesex Sessions, on Saturday, of having obtained a quantity of goods, under false pretences, from a maid-servant, of Highbury New Park. As she had previously suffered two years' penal servitude for a similar offence, she was now sentenced to seven years of the same punishment.

A LARGE MEETING of German residents in London was held, on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel—Baron von Schröder in the chair. A fund was established in aid of the sick and wounded of the German army, and a committee of City merchants was appointed to receive and disburse the subscriptions. About £16,000 has been already promised.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP is reported from Llansamlet, between three and four miles from Swansea. Nineteen miners were taken out dead, and five others had suffered serious injuries. At Sowercroft's Trinchbone Pit, Kersley, Lancashire, on Monday, a man was working with a naked light, when an explosion took place; one collier was killed, and another was so frightfully hurt that he is not likely to recover.

A BUTCHER is "wanted" at Leicester by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and by the Metropolitan Police. The former have a charge to prefer against him for cruelty to a donkey, and the latter another charge for dressing the meat of the animal, sending a portion of it to London, and selling the other part in Leicester market as human food. The donkey was entered to run at Market Harborough Athletic Sports; but, being fat, it was unable to do so. On returning in the evening it was run over, and one of its forelegs was broken. It was taken home and shot, and the flesh disposed of in the way stated.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—Portrait-Models of John Jones, alias John Owen, and Walter Millar, perpetrators of the Uxbridge and Chelsea tragedies, have been added to the collection in Madame Tussaud's "Chamber of Horrors." The physiognomies of these wretches do not belie their characters. They are excellent models and excellent likenesses.

SHIPWRECKS AND LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—On Tuesday the Whitby life-boat, which belongs to the National Life-Boat Institution, was the means of bringing safely into harbour the schooner Mary and Jane, of Sunderland, and her crew of three men, which vessel had gone on Whitby Rocks, during a dense fog. Last Monday the society's life-boat Godsend, at Chapel, on the coast of Lincolnshire, which was only launched three days previously, for the first time went out to aid the crew of a vessel reported to be sunk off the Huttoft coastguard station. It was found that the vessel, which was the sloop Prince Albert, from Brancaster, laden with gravel, had only her masthead just discernible above the water; no trace of her crew could be found, and the life-boat therefore returned to its station. It afterwards appeared that the shipwrecked crew had fortunately succeeded in reaching the shore in their own boat. The life-boat men expressed themselves much pleased with their boat.

conduct of the experiments was confided to the Committee above mentioned, and the delay which has occurred has been due solely to the necessity which arose at the outset of the experiments for slightly repairing or modifying the weapon.

"This statement of facts will show—1st, that the mitrailleuse is no new and unknown invention; 2nd, that attention has already been directed to it in England; 3rd, that an expert has pronounced the French mitrailleuse inferior to the two specimens which now form the subject of official trial in this country.

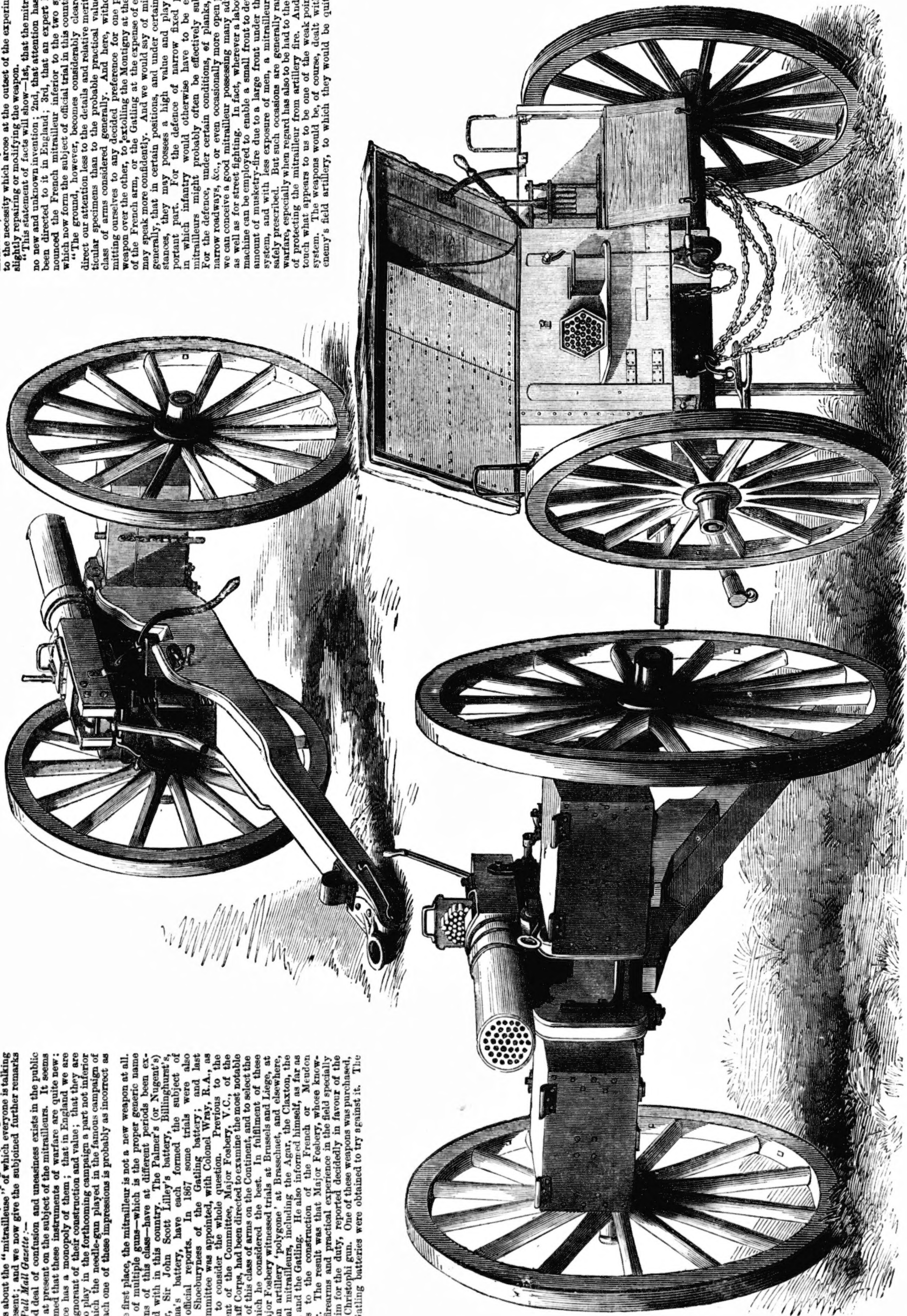
"The ground, however, becomes considerably cleared, if we direct our attention less to the details and relative merits of particular specimens than to the probable practical value of this class of arms considered generally. And here, without committing ourselves to any decided preference for one particular weapon over the other, to extolling the Montigny at the expense of the French arm, or the Gatling at the expense of either, we may speak more confidently. And we would say of mitrailleuses generally, that in certain positions, and under certain circumstances, they may possess a high value and play an important part. For the defence of narrow fixed positions, in which infantry would otherwise have to be employed, mitrailleuses might probably often be effectively substituted. For the defence, under certain conditions, of planks, bridges, narrow roadways, &c., or even occasionally more open positions, we can conceive a good mitrailleuse possessing many advantages, as well as for street fighting. In fact, wherever a labour-saving machine can be employed to enable a small front to develop the amount of musketry-fire due to a large front under the present system, and with less exposure of men, a mitrailleuse may be safely prescribed. But such occasions are generally rare in field warfare, especially when regard has also to be had to the necessity of protecting the mitrailleuse from artillery fire. And here we touch what appears to us to be one of the weak points of the system. The weapons would be, of course, dealt with by the enemy's field artillery, to which they would be quite unable

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

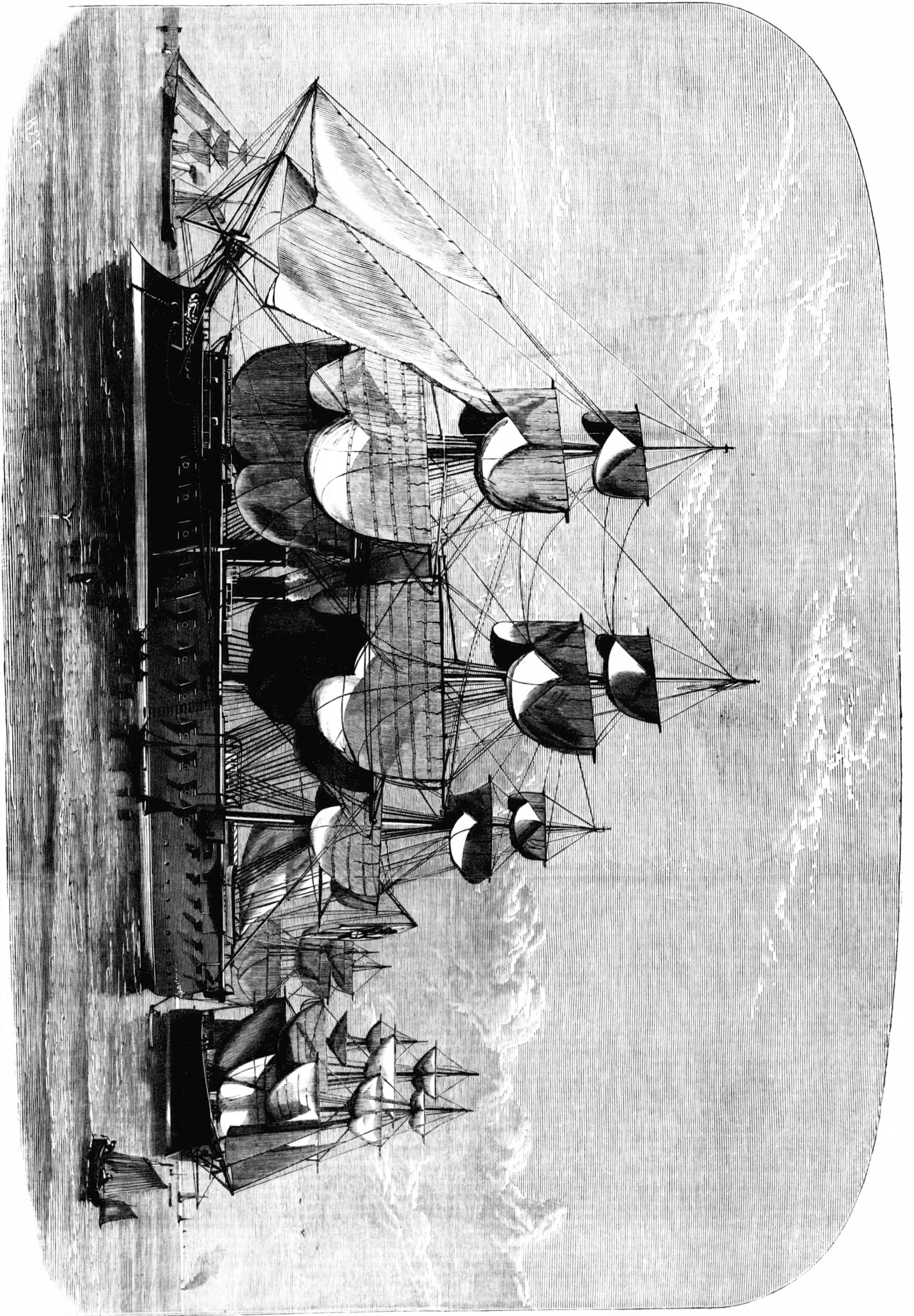
In our last week's Number (see page 63) we published some particulars about the "mitrailleuse," of which everyone is talking just at present; and we now give the subjoined further remarks from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:-

"A good deal of confusion and uneasiness exists in the public mind just at present on the subject of the mitrailleuses. It seems to be assumed that these instruments of warfare are quite new; that France has a monopoly of them; that in England we are culpably ignorant of their construction and value; that they are destined to play in the forthcoming campaign a part not inferior to that which the needle-gun played in the famous campaign of 1866. Each one of these impressions is probably as incorrect as the other.

"In the first place, the mitrailleuse is not a new weapon at all. A variety of multiple guns—which is the proper generic name for weapons of this class—have at different periods been experimented with in this country. The Palmer's (or Nugent's) mitrailleuse, Sir John Scott Lilley's battery, Billingham's, and Requa's battery, have each formed the subject of separate official reports. In 1867 some trials were also made at Shoeburyness of the Gatling battery; and last year a Committee was appointed, with Colonel Wray, R.A., as president, to consider the whole question. Previous to the appointment of the Committee, Major Forsberg, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, had been directed to examine the most notable specimens of this class of arms on the Continent, and to select the sample which he considered the best. In fulfilment of these orders, Major Forsberg witnessed trials at Brussels and Liege, at the Belgian artillery 'polygone' at Braschaet, and elsewhere, with several mitrailleuses, including the Agat, the Claxton, the Montigny, and the Gatling. He also informed himself, as far as possible, as to the construction of the French or Menden mitrailleuse. The result was that Major Forsberg, whose knowledge of firearms and practical experience in the field specially qualified him for the duty, reported decidedly in favour of the Montigny-Christophi gun. One of these weapons was purchased, and two Gatling batteries were obtained to try against it. The



MITRAILLEUSES: SYSTEMS APPROVED IN THE ENGLISH, PRUSSIAN, AUSTRIAN, AND BELGIAN ARMIES.



THE PRUSSIAN IRONCLAD SQUADRON.

to reply. Place them where artillery cannot touch them, and where a hot infantry fire is required, and you have a formidable instrument of destruction. Outside these conditions their value and use will probably be small. It is necessary to guard against the two extremes in considering these machines—against the extreme of supposing that they will be useless, and the opposite extreme into which some enthusiasts, like Colonel Claxton, have fallen, of believing that mitrailleurs will accomplish a great revolution in the art of war, by superseding both field artillery and infantry. They will supersede neither the one nor the other, neither will they be useless. They cannot supersede field artillery, because they are inoperative at the ranges at which field artillery would be brought to bear; besides throwing projectiles which at any range would not compare with the projectiles fired by field guns. They cannot supersede infantry, because they cannot traverse all parts of the field over which infantry can pass; certainly not without hampering more or less seriously the movements of the troops, requiring, as they do, horses and waggons for their efficient service. Nor at the present day is it possible to supersede infantry with machines. The whole tide of modern warlike science is in the opposite direction. Colonel Claxton calls his machine 'Infanterie mécanique,' but this is exactly what infantry nowadays should not be. If battles are to be won, the infantry must be essentially non-mechanical: they must be quick, intelligent, reasoning beings, prompt to take advantage of the slightest cover, quick to avail themselves as unmechanically as possible of the slightest advantage. Therefore, we say, without hesitation, the mitrailleurs can at best furnish only a fighting adjunct of a force. But on occasion they may, as we have said, play such a part with advantage, especially in fixed or narrow covered positions at short ranges, where they are well protected from artillery fire. At such points they may even turn the tide of a battle. We are assuming, of course, that the machines work satisfactorily; and on this point we have as yet no sufficient practical assurance. A mitrailleur which is liable to get jammed or out of gear straightway becomes a serious incumbrance. Can anyone give us any positive assurance that such a mishap will not happen?

"With regard to the French mitrailleur, it may be well to state that this weapon has thus far played only a political part. After the battle of Sadowa some step was necessary to restore the rudely-shaken confidence of the French army in their arms. A ready means of effecting this presented itself in the introduction of a secret warlike machine, whose powers would loom big through the darkness and mist with which it was carefully surrounded. Everything was done to let the French public, and, above all, the French army, know that experiments with a new weapon of tremendous and indefinite powers were in progress; by degrees it was hinted that the most terrible instrument of modern warfare yet introduced had been adopted; the committee of inquiry was sworn not to divulge anything; with ostentatious secrecy closed cases containing parts of this horrible engine were dispatched from one end of France to the other; ghastly calculations of its probable effects were whispered about, notwithstanding the oath of secrecy. Ghastly details of actual (?) trials were supposed to have leaked out, and apocryphal battues were recorded in the papers. And so the mitrailleur played in France the first rôle assigned to it. In a short time we shall know whether it is capable also of playing a more substantial part—of proving itself a trustworthy instrument of warfare.

"To describe in detail the various kinds of mitrailleurs is hardly necessary in the absence of any definite knowledge of their actual powers; but it may be well to state generally that the principle of these weapons is the same—as with breech-loading smallarms, it will probably always remain a vexed question which is the best. The principle is that of an automatic gun, provided with a considerable number of barrels—six or ten, as in the Gatling, up to thirty-seven, as in the Montigny. The cartridges fall into their places either by a gravity-filling arrangement, as in the Gatling, or by some mechanical contrivance, as in the Montigny. The calibre, weight of charge, nature of cartridge (now always breech-loading, but originally, as in the Lilley battery, muzzle-loading) may be varied indefinitely. The firing is generally effected by the simple operation of turning a handle, which either makes the barrels revolve or which turns the breech. The mitrailleur stands, in fact, in much the same relation to the infantry soldier that the barrel-organ does to the individual performer. And we see no more likelihood of the mitrailleur taking the place of the infantry soldier in actual warfare than we do of the barrel-organ permanently or generally superseding the ordinary orchestra. Nevertheless, the subject is an interesting one; and our authorities have done well not to overlook it. They are certainly not open to the reproach of having given no attention to these weapons; and if they have not pushed forward their inquiries quite as fast or as far as the French, it is probably mainly because they were fortunately not pressed thereto by the same constraining circumstances. The Prussians have their mitrailleurs as well as the French, but in smaller numbers, and they have not said quite so much about them."

THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN FLEETS.

It is only a few days since the small iron-clad squadron of Prussia left Plymouth on its return to the Baltic. This squadron comprised the celebrated King William, the Prince William, the Prince Carl, and the Prince Adalbert—the first named the most formidable ironclad afloat, except the Hercules; the two next are first-class ironclads, and the last is a powerful swift little armoured gun-boat, carrying two very heavy guns of Krupp's steel. The King William deserves more than a passing word. She was designed by Mr. Reed and built at the Thames Ironworks for the Turkish Government. When she was finished, the Sultan could not afford to pay for her, so she was offered at the same price to the then Board of Admiralty, who declined to buy her; and Prussia at once came forward and offered £30,000 more. When Prussia had got her the English Admiralty saw their mistake, and tried to outbid Prussia, but it was then too late. This vessel has a speed of fourteen knots, carries 8-in. armour, and has twenty-eight guns—four 600-pounders and twenty-four 300-pounders. The King William is, in fact, not a vessel, but a little fleet in itself. Being very long, she is not handy or very easy to turn, and is therefore liable to the danger of being "rammed." If she can avoid this, she would be an overmatch for any four ordinary Continental ironclads. The squadron, of which the King William was the flagship, had orders on leaving the Baltic to coal at Plymouth, and then rendezvous at Madeira. The outbreak of war, however, changed Prince Adalbert's plan, and, having received instructions from his Government, he is understood to have returned to the Baltic. In the Baltic the Prussian squadron will, if it is wanted, join with six other Prussian gun-boats, all of which are heavily armoured, carry two of Krupp's monstrous guns, and have a high rate of speed. The other vessels of the Prussian navy are wooden frigates and corvettes, which would be of small account as cruisers, and could never attempt to keep the sea.

The French authorities always profess to make a great mystery about their ironclads, their number, tonnage, guns, thickness of armour-plating, &c.; but it is only outsiders who are mystified. Everything which the French are doing and have done is as well known not only at Whitehall, but also at Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, as it is at Brest or L'Orient, Cherbourg or Toulon. The French have now on their list of ironclads fifty-one vessels; forty-five of these are finished and at sea, or could be at sea within a month, six are building and not likely to be finished within the next two years. Of these vessels no fewer than thirty-six are wooden vessels razeed and plated with armour; only eleven are built entirely of iron; and only one, the Marengo, is composite, with a frame of iron and sides of wood coated with armour. The most costly French-built vessel is the Couronne, which cost for hull and fittings £191,000. The most costly in the whole

French fleet is the Rochambeau (late the Donderberg), which the French bought from the United States in 1867, paying £480,000 for her, of which amount £440,000 is to this day regretted in French nautical circles. With the Donderberg came also the Onondaga, which was cheap at £80,000. The three most formidable vessels which the French have ever planned are the Colbert, Trident, and Richelieu, which were begun last December at Toulon. The first two are sister ships of 8314 tons, 320 ft. long, coated with 8-in. armour, and intended at present to carry thirty ponderous guns. The Richelieu is to be of the same length and armour, but of 7180 tons. These vessels will be larger than any ironclads ever yet projected. The Victorieuse, another great ironclad, of more than 4000 tons, figures in the French list; but this has only been ordered, and not yet begun. La Galissonière, too, is very backward in its progress, and will take more than another year to finish. Of the French fleet eleven are under 1200 tons, fourteen under 3000, and fourteen over 3000 but under 5000. Taking the mean average of the speed of all on trial-trips, it gives scarcely 10 knots; the highest, the Marengo, giving only 14½, and some as low as 7 knots. The average armour-plating of the French vessels is 5½ in., ranging from 4 in. to 8½ in. The thickest armour, however, is a mere belt above and below the water-line; and none of the French vessels have the powerful armoured bulkhead across the stem and stern to save them from a raking fire, under which they would fall easy victims to an active enemy. The greatest weight of armour which the largest class of French vessels carry is 1800 tons, the smallest 279 tons, and their greatest number of guns is fourteen.

THE LOUNGER.

THE House of Commons is the political Bourse of the nation. Members of the different political parties meet at their respective clubs, while all parties meet at the House; but, unfortunately, we have no index at the House, as there is at the Stock Exchange, by which we can learn the average feeling and opinions of the members. We can only get at it by assiduously listening to the talk, weighing, at the same time, well the character and authority, and generally the knowledge and intelligence, of the talkers. Since that famous treaty appeared in the *Times*, I have listened attentively; I have heard much, and sifted it thoroughly—bought it to the brain, as Gladstone lately said—and, to say the truth, most of it proved to be mere bran; and now I will give you what is really the opinion of those whose opinions are worth having. I gather, then, that generally the opinion of these men is that the treaty is certainly of French origin, and not Prussian. Such proposals, they say, never could have been made by Bismarck; for, whilst France was to have Luxembourg and Belgium, Prussia was to have nothing but her territorial acquisitions secured to her by France. In short, France, in the partition of the spoil, was to get the lion's share. Then, again, they say that probably the offer was made at first in conversation. But the wily Bismarck would say, "You had better formulate your proposal in writing, and then we can consider it." Whereupon the Ambassador fell into the trap, and formulated it. The proposal was rejected; but the paper was secured by Bismarck, and carefully laid by as a thing that might some day be useful. And when war was proclaimed this document was hunted up and sent through the Prussian Embassy to the *Times*, as much as to say to the world, "See here; this, and not the stupid affair of the Spanish King, is the real cause of quarrel. France wants Belgium, and because we would not sanction such spoliation, France determined to go to war with Prussia, and has been diligently preparing for the war ever since." If this be the true explanation of the affair, this was a clever trick of Bismarck. "But," say some, "it was well known that Prussia was to have Holland eventually," quoting private letters and conversations with eminent persons. But this is not in the record, and we can only deal with what is. That Prussia would like to annex Holland is probable. She would get by the annexation an extensive seaboard, which she very much wants; but it is one thing to covet and quite another to steal. At present the play is in favour of Prussia; but probably the game is not yet played out. France says that the treaty was only a topic of conversation between the Ambassadors, without the sanction of the Sovereigns. But if so, the fact remains that this robbery was talked about. "My opinion is," said a very astute politician to me, "that this draught treaty was put forth as a feeler, or thrown as a fly, and withdrawn when the angler found that the fish would not rise. But, meanwhile, the cunning Prussian Minister got the proposals formalised and written." France may well be angry at this revelation, for it must of necessity, in a measure, alienate the sympathies of Austria, Russia, and Great Britain, who, with France and Prussia, by the treaty signed in London on Nov. 15, 1831, guaranteed, jointly and severally, the independence of Belgium. On Wednesday another telegram arrived from Prussia, which threw our political bourse again into a ferment. This confirmed the former, and added that, prior to 1866, France offered to aid Prussia in unifying the German population by sending 300,000 men into Austria, on the condition that Prussia should give to France some territory on the left bank of the Rhine. If this be so (and the statement is a semi-official *communiqué* to the Berlin press), we have another peep into the policy of France. The Emperor, it would seem, wants the Rhine provinces first and then Belgium, and no doubt he thinks that, if he can achieve this, or part of it, his dynasty would be safe.

The bitter effects of the war will soon be felt—have, indeed, already been felt—in England. The German trade, carried on mainly by our shipowners on the northern coast, in the Humber, the Weir, and the Tyne, &c., is destroyed. The Elbe will be, if it be not already, blockaded, and the Baltic trade much interfered with. Again, several English contractors are employed in making railways in Hungary, and they are sorely puzzled how to get their rails and girders across Germany. No doubt a few people here will make fortunes by rise of freights, and by supplying merchandise to France which she used to get from other quarters. Then the Imperial Messagerie line of steam-packets to India will cease to run; and, this formidable competitor out of the way, our Peninsular and Oriental Company will have all the trade. I have heard of London houses which, before war was thought of here, received orders from the French Government for several tons of lead, and wondered what it meant.

Parliament, it is confidently stated, will be prorogued on Thursday, Aug. 11. But it will probably reassemble in the autumn. Parliament can be called together by proclamation; but fourteen days, by the law as it stands, must intervene between the date of the proclamation and the day of meeting. Mr. Gladstone is to bring in a bill to shorten the time. Fourteen days were necessary in the coaching times; but in these days a much less time will be sufficient. This bill will be law by the end of next week.

Some of your daily contemporaries have been in a rather awkward "fix" this week. On Tuesday morning the *Post*, *Telegraph*, and *Standard*, with one accord, pronounced the "Project of Treaty" published in the *Times* the preceding morning to be a palpable and clumsy forgery, and roundly rated Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone for not doing likewise. The *Post*, it seems to me, was evidently inspired by the French Embassy; its article had quite an official tone about it; and it was, moreover, intensely indignant that the loyalty and open dealing of our faithful ally should for one moment be doubted. The *Telegraph* and *Standard*, I also presume to think, were actuated by professional jealousy; they had not been the medium of making the startling disclosure, and must discredit what appeared in the *Times*—on the same principle, I suppose, that makes the Irish Fenians support France because they think England sympathises with Prussia. Well, Wednesday came, and the authenticity of the treaty was all but admitted. And how did your contemporaries act? The *Post*, still under inspiration from Albert-gate, stuck to its rôle, and maintained that the confession of the draught being

genuine, "so far" proved its declarations that said draught was a forgery, full of "absurd nonsense," a "ridiculous paper," &c., were "correct." Cool that, isn't it; and worthy of diplomacy of the Talleyrand school to boot? The *Standard*, with characteristic obstinacy, adhered to its opinion too, facts to the contrary notwithstanding; denounced the publication of the treaty; and let the source of its action and its "spleen" out in the following passage (the italics are mine):—"We might have expected that the conductors of an English newspaper possessing great influence, enjoying much consideration, would not have made themselves the agents of such a scheme. We can quite understand that the *Times* is very much annoyed at the failure of its ingenious attempt to obtain for itself facilities which were to be denied to all other journals. We can understand the *revirement* of opinion as to the right and the wrong of the squabble, of which our contemporary's columns immediately gave witness; but we find it extremely difficult to excuse, and almost impossible to understand, the zeal with which our contemporary, in order to vent its spleen, labours to involve England in this conflict. We appreciate the advantage of early information. We can understand the commercial benefit the *Times* might have gained if the Emperor would have accepted its cool proposal; but we cannot understand the irritation which leads our contemporary to become a partisan of Prussia *quand même*, to guarantee as genuine Prussian forgeries, and to do all that is possible to involve England in a war in which she has no concern so long as the belligerents respect their engagements, and on the side of the one belligerent which is anxious to break its engagement." As for the *Telegraph*, it ate humble-pie frankly, but as frankly disclosed the reason for its original opinion. As thus:—"For the moment the absorbing interest felt as to the issue of the impending contest is suspended. So far as England is concerned, the question to which the answer is sought most eagerly in this morning's paper, throughout the length and breadth of the land, is not whether France and Prussia have met upon the field of battle—not even whether the fortunes of war have inclined to one side or the other—but whether it is true or false that the annexation of Holland or of Belgium has been deliberately contemplated, without the sanction, or even the knowledge, of our Government, by allied and friendly Powers. At a crisis like the present, all considerations of journalistic rivalry, and all regard for priority of intelligence, which in ordinary times form a subject of honourable rivalry between leading English journals, must necessarily be thrown aside." The world, we are continually assured, is governed in these days by public opinion, and public opinion is formed by the press. From these specimens it seems to me that now, as in the days of Oxenstiern, but a moderate measure of wisdom goes to governing the world.

I understand that Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen will speak on Monday at the Victoria Discussion Society in reference to the position of women in India.

Maps of Europe are just now in great demand, and ample provision is being made by map-engravers to satisfy public curiosity. Among maps issued since the outbreak of war, those published by Messrs. Bacon, of Fleet-street, may be mentioned as affording easy means of tracing the boundaries of all the countries concerned, directly or indirectly, in the contest, as well as of following the course of operations likely to be pursued. These maps are carefully coloured, and are moderate in price. I have already found them very useful.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

A lover of paradox might say that it was chiefly the candid controversialists who obstructed clear understandings in discussion. They render things pleasant between A and B considered as men, because they make so many handsome allowances on points of feeling; but their readiness to be kind to each other tends to prevent their bearing down straight upon the weak points in each other's answers. In the *Fortnightly*, Mr. John Morley, the editor, writes an admirably appreciative article on Carlyle, and one that ought to raise Mr. Morley himself in the estimation of certain people who do not see what there is in him; but one would have been glad to see more of the author's force brought to bear upon the two main points of difference between him and Mr. Carlyle. Mr. Morley attributes more to "faith in the reasoning faculty" than Mr. Carlyle does; less to exceptional fire and force of character and more to what is ordinary and humble in human character. To these two points we should have liked to find him addressing himself. At last the *Fortnightly* appears likely to have got hold of a suitable as well as a good serial story in "Anne Furness," by the author of "Aunt Margaret's Trouble." It is rather a bad title for this very hot weather; but never mind. Mr. Moncure D. Conway on "Wendell Phillips" is only just; but the portrait is more exclusively friendly than his portraits usually are. "The Misrepresentation of Majorities" is an essay which, through one fresh chink, lets in light upon the nakedness of our "representative" system. It is amusing to find the *Saturday Review* so often coming to loggerheads with its own contributors. Mr. Morley has in his time been a considerable contributor to that periodical, and for what I know may be still; but here he is defending himself tooth and nail against some writer in it who describes the *Fortnightly* as an organ of Positivism. The charge is entirely false. Some years ago Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, the author of "Essays by a Barrister," wrote an article in the *Saturday* in which he maintained, with illustration for which there is not room here, that there might be a world in which two and two were five, and in which two straight lines did not enclose a space. A few years afterwards the same periodical contained an essay, or review, in which all this was considered as "puerile." Of course, a periodical is not an Entity; and unless it distinctly takes one side, and excludes all matter which takes any other side, it must, if considered as an entity, be sometimes inconsistent with itself. Mr. Keibel, on "The First Lord Malmesbury," is extremely pleasant. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in reply to Professor Cairnes, is as earnest and foggy as usual. The conceit of the Positivists that the leading conceptions of Comte are not understood by their opponents is ludicrous indeed.

The *Contemporary* contains a forbearingly ludicrous article by the Rev. R. W. Dale upon Mr. Matthew Arnold's last book. By all means read it, if you can. Professor Max Müller on the "Migration of Fables" is, of course, interesting, but not satisfactory. Neither is Professor Huxley, on "Some Fixed Points in British Ethnology;" but I believe he is nearer the truth than any other person who has written upon these matters. The Rev. James Martineau is delightful, as usual, but contributes nothing new to the discussion, in his paper entitled "Is There Any Axiom of Causality?" Some of his turns of phrase are exceedingly felicitous; he is one of the very few writers in whom the style is the very body rather than the dress of the thought. But to those who think the idea of necessary succession does not involve the idea of "power" or of "will," Mr. Martineau has no message. Of course, the ladies turn up again; but in the admirable essay by "V.," entitled "The Powers of Women," there is not an offensive line. The author, evidently a lady, is a friend of the largest possible culture for the members of her own sex; but she does not demand that they should have the power to make laws (which they would be physically incapable of enforcing), and she actually seems to think they have too much influence already, and need, chiefly, to learn how to use their powers to the best advantage! The number, on the whole, is a most excellent and varied one.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Very few actresses have attained a high position in so short a time as Mrs. Rousby. An exceptionally pleasing personal appearance, combined with a singularly graceful manner, will go far to secure any lady a cordial welcome on the London stage.

In Mrs. Rousby's case these great advantages go hand in hand with dramatic intelligence and a refinement in strong contrast with much that is indicated upon the metropolitan playgoers of the present day. Mrs. Rousby's triumph is the more valuable from the fact of her having appeared only in plays which may be said to belong to the legitimate school. That she is equally at home in comedy—that is to say, in characters of a lighter order than those which first introduced her to a London audience—is clearly demonstrated by her performance of Pauline in "Delicate Ground." This part she played for her benefit at the QUEEN'S on the 15th inst. I can only imagine the extreme heat to have been the influence at work against a crowded house. As it proved, the attendance was not so good as it might have been, but the "season" ends earlier every year, and this interferes very greatly with the commercial success of ordinary or special performances. Pauline is a character that suits Mrs. Rousby to a nicety. She looks the romantic and petulant little "female citizen" to perfection. At the turning-point of the character, when the better judgment of the true woman begins to assert itself in misgivings as to Alphonse's worthiness and in a full sense of her husband's superior nature, the actress was more than equal to the emergency. Mrs. Rousby manages to indicate an undercurrent of emotion while assuming an indifference towards the man Sangfroid. In point of fact, the personation is charmingly true womanly feeling and delicate finish. It is to be hoped that this may not be Mrs. Rousby's only departure from the school of blank verse in which she has won her laurels. In common with many, I can but think she might venture upon Rosalind or Viola with a fair prospect of success. Mr. Rousby's Citizen Sangfroid is a strangely stilted and pedantic performance; and Mr. A. Nelson is a marvellously vicious Alphonse. "Twixt Axe and Crown" held its usual place in the bill.

The manager of the Gaiety is too astute to produce novelties that theatrical affairs are in a state of stagnation. The autumnal calm is this year more profound than ever. Within a week or two there have been instances of "early closing," and to make both ends meet, otherwise to clear expenses at the end of the week, is all that can be hoped for at present. Mr. Hermann Vein came here at an unfortunate time, and the brightest star could hardly be expected to fill a theatre in weather that sets the whole world gasping, and panting, and turning in despair to feed beverages of various denominations. "The Courier of Lyons" has given place to Mr. Albery's adaptation, "Doctor Davy," a pleasant little comedy well worth seeing. Mr. Vein's David Garrick is one of those dramatic studies in which careful elaboration is never permitted to obscure a broad, definite outline. It is one of his best performances, and is undisturbed by extravagance or buffoonery. A drunken scene unfortunately offers a dangerous temptation to any actor, but Mr. Vein is wise in his generation, and does not overstep a boundary thoughtful playgoers are always glad to see preserved. This forbearance is not always shown; but when it is, the difference between an artist real and true and a mere pretender is at once seen. Mr. Maclean, an excellent actor in a certain line of business, performs Mr. Moleseye with an exuberance of manner which might be advantageously toned down. Miss Maria Harris is the sentimental little Mary Moleseye; and Mrs. H. Leigh plays Mrs. Pigabit as she plays everything—exceedingly well. "The Princess of Tribouzon" is revived, with alterations in the cast. Mr. Atkins is now the Cabriolo and Mrs. H. Leigh the Manola. The "Princess" is not a "Grand Duchess" success over again; but it contains some music—the duet for Regina and Trampolino, to wit—that will favourably compare with anything Offenbach has yet composed. Reasonable people must always deprecate encores; yet the infatuation of the public in the case of "When I'm on the tightrope dancing," accompanied by Miss Farren's charmingly coquettish acting, is perhaps excusable.

When a benefit extends over two nights, the person who makes the appeal must either be a great favourite or the theatre must be very small. Miss Fanny Holland is decidedly a pet of the highly respectable public who frequent the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, and the dimensions of that establishment are none of the largest. I have seen many young ladies make their first appearance, and, in a comparatively short time, gain a very enviable position. Miss Holland is particularly fortunate, for it is not many years since she first sang at a soirée in one of the little halls inside the big St. James's. Still less remote is the night on which she made her first appearance on any stage, and looked uncommonly pretty in Greek drapery in this very Gallery of Illustration. Miss Fanny Holland has done with amateur representations, but she has something yet to learn as an actress. "The Bold Recruit," an opéra founded on a very probable incident in the French military conscription, was played on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 19th and 20th inst. The music is in Mr. Frederic Clay's best style. In this case there is no wearisome round of drawing-room ballads to be endured. The concerted music is cleverly written, and this is, after all, the test of musical ability. Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Theodore Distin, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. German Reed were concerned in the representation of this trifle. The verse is by Mr. B. C. Stephenson. Recitative is substituted for the usual dialogue.

FIRE AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—Last Saturday morning, a few minutes before four o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. J. Hill, furniture-dealer, Waterloo-road, which resulted in the destruction of two houses, an extensive stock-in-trade, and, worst of all, the sacrifice of no fewer than six of Mr. Hill's children.

RELIGION.—Though this island is a British possession, it may be asserted that very little is known of its political or social condition amongst the people of England. During the Continental war the island will probably assume a position of importance. The return, therefore, of its condition given by Lieutenant Colonel Fitz Hardinge Moxe, the Governor, cannot be uninteresting at the present time. In his despatch to Lord Granville, Lieutenant Colonel Moxe calls attention to the reduction of the public debt and the satisfactory payment of the taxes. He states that the colonial school, under the new arrangements and the effective establishment of compulsory education, is working in a satisfactory manner. "The greatly improved state of this island," he continues, "on these points, as also in regard to the question of wrecking and salvage, is to be attributed to the powers granted by her Majesty's Order in Council of February, 1868, the presence on the island of a few Coast-guard, and the administration of justice in the Police Court, and in cases of wreck and salvage, by an English official." The area of the island, which is situated to the west of Denmark, is 4 square miles, and the population is about 2000. The inhabitants are mostly occupied as pilots, or as fishermen for haddock and lobsters, which yield an annual revenue of about £5000. The island has been retained by Great Britain since the year 1807, at a cost of about £1000 a year.

THE LORDS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.—The notices of amendments to be moved in Committee of the House of Lords on this bill have been published. Almost at the outset Earl Russell will raise a question as to the appointment of Mr. W. E. Forster as Minister of Education or President of the Board of Education, thereby superseding the existing Committee of the Privy Council. With respect to the local provision for schools, the noble Earl will propose:—"There shall be established for the purposes of this Act an educational board, consisting of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five persons, to be appointed by her Majesty in Council. The educational board shall be presided over by a Minister of Education; the Minister of Education shall have the power to vote in such council; subject to the authority of the Crown, he shall have sole control over the education department." Earl Russell also desires that the school board shall fairly represent the opinions of the bulk of the ratepayers in any school district, and that object he proposes to secure by enacting that—"If at any election of a school board in a parish less than one third of the total number of ratepayers vote, the election shall be held to have produced a defaulting school board; and the education department may declare such board to be in default, and by the same or other order appoint any person or persons to fill up any vacancy in the number of members." Instead of the very long clause in the bill which provides that the managers of any elementary school may transfer it to the school board of the district, Earl Beauchamp will propose to insert the following short clause:—"The trustees of any elementary school in the district of a school board may, upon the request of a majority of the managers, let their school house to the school board at a rental of not more than £100 a year, and the school shall then be transferred to the board to be repaired and insured the same." The Duke of Richmond has also given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the ballot scheme as regards the election of school boards.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE anxiously expected official papers relating to the war were issued on Tuesday night. They range in point of date from July 5 to the 23rd, and comprise 124 different despatches, with inclosures. We shall endeavour to give an idea of the general character of the correspondence as exhibited in one or two of the most important despatches.

It was on the evening of July 5 that our Government was apprised in a telegram from Mr. Layard of Prince Leopold's candidature. A letter received next morning from Lord Lyons informed them that France "would use her whole strength to prevent it." After writing this letter, Lord Lyons went to M. Ollivier's reception. M. Ollivier spoke strongly of the excitement which the news would produce in France, but promised that the declaration in the Chambers should be as mild as was compatible with satisfying public opinion. This was on the evening of the 5th; the Duke of Gramont's violent declaration was made next day; and on the 7th the Duke, in conversation with Lord Lyons, remarked that a constitutional Minister must understand the impossibility of contending with public opinion. On the 8th Lord Lyons had another interview with the Duke:—

M. de Gramont went on to say that he was still without any answer from Prussia, and that this silence rendered it impossible for the French Government to abstain any longer from making military preparations. Some steps in this direction had been already taken, and to-morrow the military authorities must begin in earnest. The movements of troops would be settled at the council to be held at St. Cloud in the morning.

On my manifesting some surprise and regret at the rapid pace at which the French Government seemed to be proceeding, M. de Gramont insisted that it was impossible for them to delay any longer. They had reason to know (indeed, the Spanish Ministers did not deny it) that the King of Prussia had been cognisant of the negotiation between Marshal Prim and the Prince of Hohenzollern throughout. It was therefore incumbent upon his Majesty, if he desired to show friendship towards France, to prohibit formally the acceptance of the crown by a Prince of his house. Silence or an evasive answer would be equivalent to a refusal. It could not be said that the quarrel was of France's seeking. On the contrary, from the battle of Sadowa up to this incident, France had shown a patience, a moderation, and a conciliatory spirit which had, in the opinion of a vast number of Frenchmen, been carried much too far. Now, when all was tranquil, and the irritation caused by the aggrandisement of Prussia was gradually subsiding, the Prussians, in defiance of the feelings and of the interest of France, endeavoured to establish one of their Princes beyond the Pyrenees. This aggression it was impossible for France to put up with. It was earnestly to be hoped that the King would efface the impression it had made by openly forbidding the Prince to go to Spain.

A voluntary renunciation on the part of the Prince would, M. de Gramont thought, be a most fortunate solution of difficult and intricate questions; and he begged her Majesty's Government to use all their influence to bring it about.

These extracts show the first attitude of France on the subject. A despatch from Lord Granville to Lord Lyons explains the position taken up by Prussia. Count Bernstorff at once repudiated all responsibility for the candidature of Prince Leopold.

His Excellency went on to say that the North German Government did not wish to interfere with the matter, but left it to the French to take what course they liked; and the Prussian representative at Paris had been directed to abstain from taking any part in it. The North German Government had no desire for a war of succession; but, if France chooses to make war on them on account of the choice of a King made by Spain, such a proceeding on her part would be an evidence of a disposition to quarrel without any lawful cause.

At the first interview between M. de Lavalette and Lord Granville, on the 6th, the latter expressed regret at the strong language reported to have been used to the Prussian representative in Paris, and guarded himself against admitting that France was justified in her complaints. In fulfilment of his promise to use his good offices for a settlement of the question, he wrote as follows to Berlin:—

Earl Granville to Lord A. Loftus.

Foreign Office, July 6, 1870.

Some of the greatest calamities to the world have been produced by small causes and by mistakes trivial in their origin. In the present state of opinion in France the possession of the crown of Spain by a Prussian prince would be sure to lead to great and dangerous irritation. Of this, indeed, we have conclusive evidence in the report just received of what has been stated by the Minister to the French Chamber. In Prussia it can be an object of no importance that a member of the house of Hohenzollern should be on the throne of the most Catholic country in Europe. . . . It is in the interest of civilisation, and of European peace and order, that Spain should consolidate her institutions. It is almost impossible that this should be accomplished if a new monarchy be inaugurated which is certain to excite jealousy and unfriendly feelings, if not hostile acts, on the part of her immediate and powerful neighbour. Such feelings in France would be too likely to find an echo among some of those parties to whose existence in Spain I have already alluded. I venture, therefore, to hope that the King and his advisers will find it consistent with their own views of what is best for Spain effectually to discourage a project fraught with risk to the best interests of that country. . . . You will be careful to say nothing which could give ground for the supposition that her Majesty's Government controvert or even discuss the abstract right of Spain in the choice of her own Sovereign. For your own information I may add that we have not in any measure admitted the assumption of the Spanish throne by Prince Leopold would justify the immediate resort to arms threatened by France. On this topic, however, you are not to enter at present in communicating with the Prussian Government. The ground-work of the representations which you are instructed to make, and of those which, with a similar aim, her Majesty's Government have addressed to the Government of Spain, is prudential. To considerations, however, of that class I cannot but add the reflection that the strict secrecy with which these proceedings have been conducted as between the Spanish Ministry and the Prince who has been the object of their choice seems inconsistent, on the part of Spain, with the spirit of friendship or the rules of comity between nations, and has given, what her Majesty's Government cannot but admit to be, so far as it goes, just cause of offence, which, it may perhaps be contended, it may be impossible to remove so long as the candidature of the Prince continues. I am, &c., GRANVILLE.

On July 8, as we have seen, the Duke of Gramont asked the aid of our Government to procure the renunciation of Prince Leopold, which, he said, would be accepted as a solution of the difficulty. On the 12th the desired renunciation was announced, and Lord Lyons had another interview with the Duke of Gramont.

M. de Gramont said that this state of things [the withdrawal of Prince Leopold] was very embarrassing to the French Government. On the one hand, public opinion was so much excited in France that it was doubtful whether the Ministry would not be overthrown if it went down to the Chamber to-morrow and announced that it regarded the affair as finished, without having obtained some more complete satisfaction from Prussia. On the other hand, the renunciation of the crown by Prince Leopold put an end to the original cause of the dispute. The most satisfactory part of the affair was, M. de Gramont said, that Spain was, at all events, now quite clear of the dispute. The quarrel, if quarrel there was, was confined to France and Prussia.

I did not conceal from M. de Gramont my surprise and regret that the French Government should hesitate for a moment to accept the renunciation of the Prince as a settlement of the affair. I reminded him pointedly of the assurance which he had formally authorised me to give to her Majesty's Government, that if the Prince withdrew his candidature the affair would be at an end. I urged as strongly as I could all the reasons which would render a withdrawal on his part from this assurance painful and disquieting to her Majesty's Government.

Lord Lyons, in a personal interview with M. de Gramont, next inquired upon what terms the French Government would consider the matter finally settled:—

M. de Gramont said he would explain to me in a few words the position taken up by the Government of the Emperor.

The Spanish Ambassador had formally announced to him that the candidature of Prince Leopold had been withdrawn. This put an end to all question with Spain. Spain was no longer a party concerned. But from Prussia France had obtained nothing, literally nothing.

His Majesty (the King of Prussia) had, he repeated, done nothing, absolutely nothing. France would not take offence at this. She would not call upon his Majesty to make her any amends. The King had authorised the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the crown of Spain; all that France now asked was that his Majesty would forbid the Prince to alter at any future time his decision to withdraw that acceptance. Surely, it was but reasonable that France should take some precautions against a repetition of what had occurred when Prince Leopold's brother went off to Bucharest. It was not to be supposed that France would run the risk of Prince Leopold suddenly presenting himself in Spain, and appealing to the chivalry of the Spanish people. Still France did not call upon Prussia to prevent the Prince's going to Spain; all she desired was that the King should forbid him to change his present resolution to withdraw his candidature. If his Majesty would do this the whole affair would be absolutely and entirely at an end. I asked him whether he authorised me categorically to state to her

Majesty's Government, in the name of the Government of the Emperor, that in this case the whole affair would be completely over.

He said, "Undoubtedly;" and he took a sheet of paper and wrote the following memorandum, which he placed in my hands:—

"Nous demandons au Roi de Prusse de défendre au Prince de Hohenzollern de revenir sur sa résolution. S'il le fait tout l'honneur est terminé."

The views of Prussia at this juncture are set forth in a despatch from Lord A. Loftus:—

Berlin, July 13, 1870.

I had an interview with Count Bismarck to-day and congratulated his Excellency on the apparent solution of the impending crisis by the spontaneous renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern.

His Excellency appeared somewhat doubtful as to whether this solution would prove a settlement of the differences with France. He told me that the extreme moderation evinced by the King of Prussia under the menacing tone of the French Government, and the courteous reception by his Majesty of Count Benedetti at Bismarck, after the severe language held to Prussia, both officially and in the French press, was producing throughout Prussia general indignation.

He had that morning, he said, received telegrams from Bremen, Königsberg, and other places, expressing strong disapprobation of the conciliatory course pursued by the King of Prussia at Bismarck, and requiring that the honour of the country should not be sacrificed.

Count Bismarck then observed that intelligence had been received from Paris (though not officially from Baron Werther) that the solution of the Spanish difficulty would not suffice to content the French Government, and that other claims would be advanced. If such be the case, said his Excellency, it was evident that the question of the succession to the Spanish throne was but a mere pretext, and that the real object of France was to seek a revenge for Königgrätz.

The feeling of the German nation, said his Excellency, was that they were fully equal to cope with France, and that they were as confident as the French might be of military success. The feeling therefore in Prussia and in Germany was that they should accept no humiliation or insult from France, and that if unjustly provoked they should accept the combat.

But, said his Excellency, we do not wish for war, and we have proved, and shall continue to prove, our peaceful disposition; at the same time, we cannot allow the French to have the start of us as regards armaments. "I have," said his Excellency, "positive information that military preparations have been made, and are making, in France for war. Large stores of munition are being concentrated, large purchases of hay and other materials necessary for a campaign are making, and horses are being collected." If these continue, said his Excellency, we shall be obliged to ask the French Government for explanations as to their object and meaning.

After what has now occurred, we must require some assurance, some guarantee, that we may not be subjected to a sudden attack; we must know that, this Spanish difficulty once removed, there are no other lurking designs which may burst upon us like a thunderstorm.

Count Bismarck further stated that unless some assurance, some declaration, were given by France to the European Powers, or in some official form, that the present solution of the Spanish question was a final and satisfactory settlement of the French demands, and that no further claims were to be raised; and if further, a withdrawal or a satisfactory explanation of the menacing language held by the Duc de Gramont were not made, the Prussian Government would be obliged to seek explanations from France. It was impossible, added his Excellency, that Prussia could tamely and quietly sit under the affront offered to the King and to the nation by the menacing language of the French Government. I could not, said his Excellency, hold communication with the French Ambassador after the language held to Prussia by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs in the face of Europe.

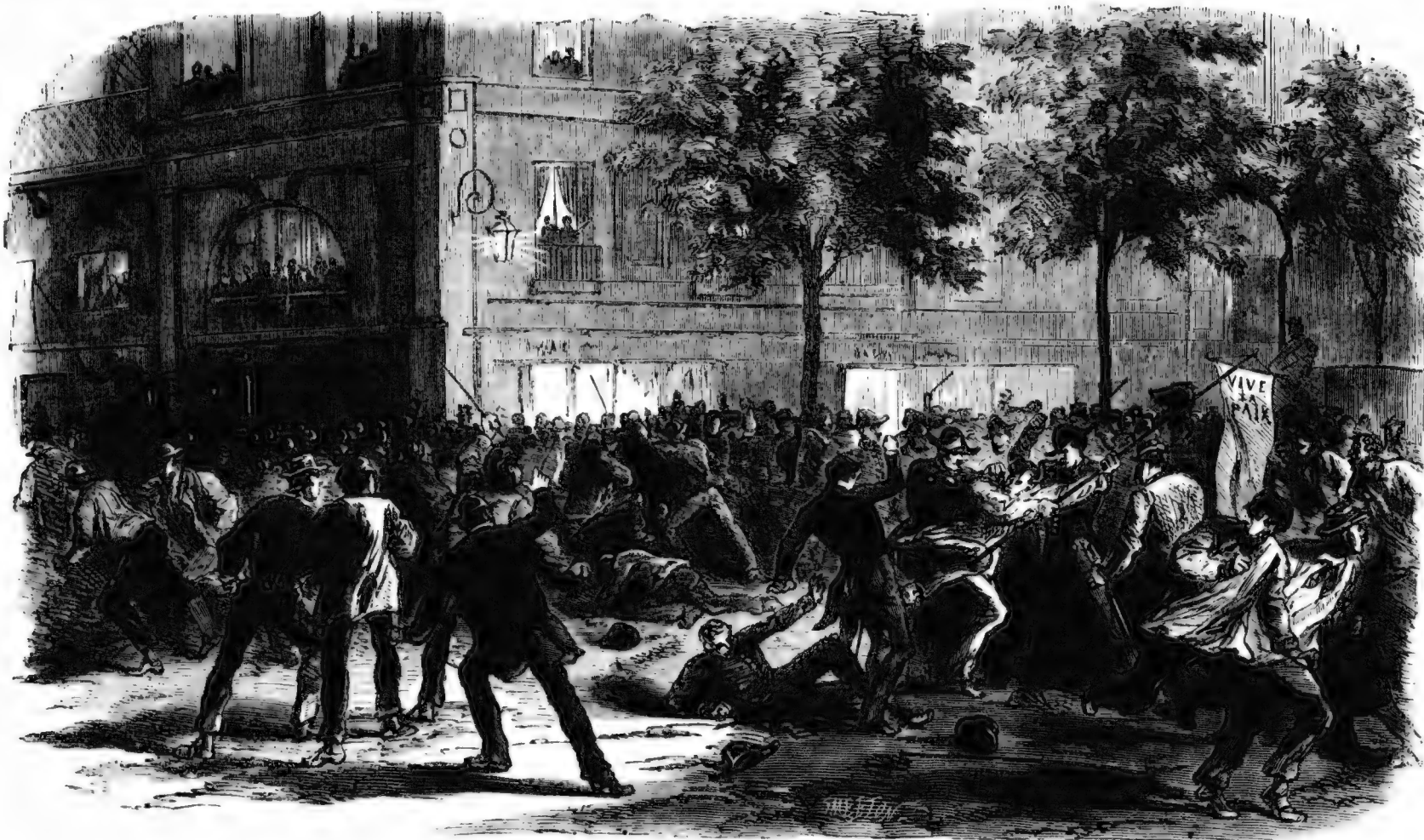
Lord Granville having endeavoured to persuade the King of Prussia, for the sake of peace, to make some kind of declaration as to Prince Leopold in the sense suggested by the Duke of Gramont, the reply was that public opinion in Germany would not permit it. On the 15th, Lord Granville proposed mediation; but this was also civilly declined by both France and Prussia. The correspondence contains assurances from both France and Prussia that the neutrality of Holland and Belgium would be respected.

HELP FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.—Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., took the chair, on Saturday, at a meeting of the preliminary central committee for the relief of the sick and wounded. He was supported by the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Westminster, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Lord Eliot, &c. It was resolved that a committee should be organised to act in concert with the Société Internationale de Secours pour les Militaires Blessés; and that a deputation should wait on Lord Granville, requesting him to communicate on the subject with the Prussian and French authorities through the respective Ambassadors of those countries. The list of the committee includes, besides the above-mentioned names, Lord Leigh, Lieutenant Colonel Ratcliff, the Hon. A. Herbert, M.P.; Colonel Jervis, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P. It was stated that the Prince of Wales is willing to act as president. It is requested that all communications and offers of help, either personal or in money, may be addressed to the hon. sec., Lord Eliot, Mr. John Farley, and Captain Burgess, at the committee rooms, No. 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The committee have opened a banking account at Messrs. Coutts's.

COMMERCE AND THE WAR.—The French Ambassador in London has sent a communication to Lord Granville stating that the Emperor Napoleon has given orders to his commanders by land and sea to observe towards neutral Powers the principles laid down in the Declaration of the Congress of Paris of 1856, which are as follow:—1. Privateering is abolished. 2. A neutral flag covers enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war. 3. Merchandise of neutrals, except contraband of war, sailing under an enemy's flag is not seizable. 4. Blockades to be binding must be effectual. In reply to a question from our Ambassador in Paris, the Duke de Gramont states that, in case of the capture of German ships, neutral cargoes which may be found on board them will be restored to the parties interested, on proof of their nationality. "To go further than this," continues the Duke de Gramont, "and free enemy's ships for the sole reason that they are bound to a neutral port and have put to sea before the commencement of hostilities, would be an actual relinquishment of the rights of war." This line of conduct, it is added, is strictly in conformity with that adopted by France at the suggestion of England, and in concert with her during the Crimean War.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. James Price William Gwynne-Holford, of Buckland, Brecon, who has succeeded Lord Hyde as member for Brecon, in the Conservative interest, is the only son of the late Mr. James Price Holford (who was High Sheriff of Brecon in 1832, and who died in 1846), by Anne Maria, only child and heir of the late Mr. Roderick Gwynne, of Buckland. He was born in 1833, and was educated at Eton. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Brecon, and a magistrate for Carmarthenshire, and was formerly Cornet in the 16th Lancers. Mr. Julian Gwynne, of Somerset, near Tunbridge, Kent, who has been elected, in the Liberal interest, for Rochester, in the place of Mr. Serjeant Kingslake, is the eldest and only surviving son of Mr. Frederick David Goldsmid, of Somerset (who was M.P. for Honiton from July, 1865, till his death, in March, 1866), by Caroline, only daughter of Mr. Philip Samuel, of London, and nephew of Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, to whose title he is heir-presumptive. He was born in the year 1838, and was educated at University College, London, of which he was a Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1859, taking a first class in classics, and proceeded M.A. in 1861. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1861, and went the Oxford Circuit, and is now a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Kent. He sat in Parliament for the now disfranchised borough of Honiton from March, 1868, until the general election in 1868, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Mid Surrey. Mr. Goldsmid married, in 1868, Virginia, elder daughter of the late Mr. A. Philipson, of Florence. Mr. Jacob Henry Tillet, of Carow Abbey, Norwich, who is elected for Norwich, "in the room of Sir Henry Josiah Stracey, whose election for the said city has been determined to be void," is a gentleman of local connections and influence in East Norfolk, and has been for many years largely connected with the Norwich press. He was admitted a solicitor in 1839, and is clerk to the Commissioners of Income Tax for Norfolk; he is also an Alderman for the city of Norwich. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Norwich in December, 1868, his opponents being Sir Henry J. Stracey—who was unseated on petition in the following January—and the present sitting member, Sir William Russell. Mr. Tillet is married; and his eldest son, Mr. William Henry Tillet, is in partnership with him in his business as a solicitor.

A WOMAN SHOT IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Saturday evening a woman, named Esther Davis, wife of John Davis, of Newton Bridge, was seriously wounded by a rifle bullet in the evening, while proceeding by the 6.15 train from Liverpool to Manchester. The injured woman was a third-class passenger; and, from statements made by the guard and several other persons, it seems that as the train was moving out of Barton-moor station some Manchester volunteers, who had been practising there, ran hastily towards the station, and as they went discharged their loaded pieces—some firing downwards and some into the air. Directly afterwards something was heard to strike one of the carriages, and Mrs. Davis cried out, "Oh dear! I'm shot." The train was pushed on to Manchester as quickly as possible, and it was there found that a rifle ball, after entering the side of the carriage in a slanting direction, had passed through an adjoining seat, then through the woman's leg, and lodged at the back of the compartment. A litter was obtained, and Mrs. Davis was removed to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, where she was attended by Dr. Bowdler. An operation has since been performed on the injured limb, and it is stated that the injury is of a very serious nature. The poor woman has only been married a fortnight.



DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS: "HURRAH FOR PEACE!"

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

As we have already stated, immense excitement was manifested in Paris for several days before and after the declaration of war by France. In the Senate, on the Duke de Gramont stating that hostilities had been determined upon, there was quite a furore excited, and as M. Rouher descended from the presidential chair the shouting, gesticulation, and other manifestations of enthusiasm were enormous. On leaving the Luxembourg the senators were surrounded by a crowd of students and others, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive la guerre!" "A bas Prusse!" M. Ollivier was enthusiastically received by an immense majority of the deputies, and by the crowd assembled outside. Manifestations in favour of war were made at the Bourse; but the most fervent demonstrations of all were in the streets. Bands of persons of all ages marched along, singing snatches of the "Marseillaise," the "Chant du Départ," "Mourir pour la Patrie," &c., and uttering shouts of

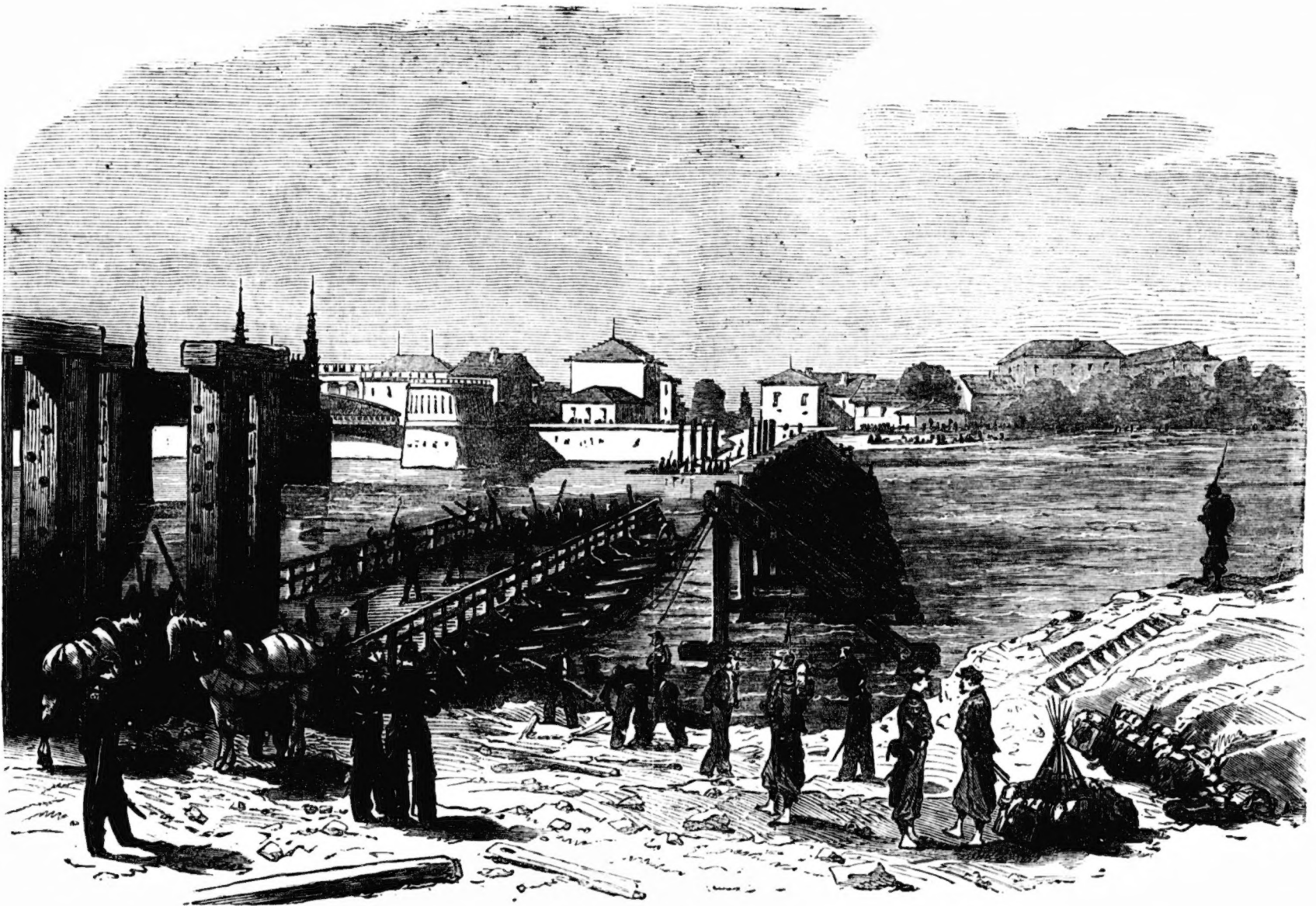
"Hurrah for War!" "Down with the Prussians!" "To the Rhine!" "To Berlin!" and so forth. It was also a favourite device to procure a number of street-sweeping brooms (generally obtained from the stock in the cellars of the Hôtel de Ville), dip them in tar, set them alight, and parade the principal streets with these novel flambeaux. One party vented their superfluous patriotism by howling in front of the Prussian Embassy; and another threatened to make an attack upon the house of M. Thiers, in revenge for his opposition to the Government policy. Amidst all this war excitement, however, there were not wanting indications of a love for peace. Counter-demonstrations were made in many places. Bands of hundreds of people set up the cry "Hurrah for Peace!" in reply to the official cry of "Hurrah for War!" But any isolated individuals who dared to cry peace among the war battalions ran great risk of being ill-used—indeed, were summarily knocked down and silenced. When the war

demonstration first began two or three cases occurred of policemen, who did not know that the old orders about keeping the peace of the streets were not in force, arrested people carrying flags; but in every case the inspector at the station, better informed, released both the flag and the bearer of it. When the excitement had lasted as long as the authorities desired, "invitations" were issued to discontinue the demonstrations, and almost complete quiet immediately reigned—a circumstance which led many people to believe that the war furore had been organised and paid for by the police.

The military, of course, came in for a large share of popular favour. Every soldier whose medals and clasps marked him as a veteran; every conscript who had just begun to carry arms, even though he might not yet be in uniform, was distinguished by the patriotic multitude, who were anxious for the honour of exchanging caps with him, carrying his heavy rifle, paying for deep



"HURRAH FOR WAR:" PROCESSION OF BURNING BROOMS.



REMOVAL OF THE GERMAN END OF THE BRIDGE OF BOATS BETWEEN STRASBURG AND KEHL.

potations of "little blue" wine, and generally shouting in his behalf and in demonstration of the warlike spirit of the Parisian people. All along the principal boulevards, in front of the Madeleine, in the Place de la Concorde, before the Château d'Eau—everywhere, in prominent places—were to be seen soldiers soberly tramping amidst a yelling multitude; soldiers borne bravely along between two "pekins," as the non-combatants are called; soldiers, half inebriated, in open carriages; sailors and soldiers in fraternity on the roofs of omnibuses; soldiers and their friends combating the sultry heat in front of cafés and wineshops; soldiers in every variety and in every attitude thronged the streets on their way to the frontier, where they were anxious for sharp work. This is the phantasmal outside, or "glory" phase of the

war; the real, the *gory*, experience is yet to come; and then follows weeping, weakness, sorrow, the cold check to national life, the awakening from the sickly dream to a chill dawn that is only to be hoped for because it is awakening. Some of the scenes in the streets of the French capital were stirring enough, however; and are the more noble inasmuch as they were without the pot-house element and that farcical accompaniment which belongs to most French expressions of enthusiasm. The scene of our Engraving at the top of page 69, for instance, was one of the most impressive, as may well be imagined by those who know the strange, almost solemn, aspect of that long arcade (the Rue Richelieu) at night; that arched causeway where the echoing footfalls seem to be lost in the reverberations of unseen caverns, and the lights stretch

away to a long perspective of fiery sparks. Here the enthusiastic crowd awaiting the troops, who marched along firmly and only impeded by sympathetic friends who clasped hands or insisted on portering knapsacks and rifles, or stood and shouted encouraging cries; while the Paris gamins—the same as those described by Victor Hugo—tempered enthusiasm with satire, and patriotism with irreverence. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives a less glowing account of his experience of the streets. He says:—"I went to Strasbourg railway station to witness the departure of troops. There was a crowd of the more humble people, the working class hanging about—probably friends and relatives of the soldiers expected to leave. They were sullen and rather sad in looks. A no of



TRIALS OF NEW TORPEDOES IN FRANCE.

youths came rushing down the boulevard shouting 'Vive l'Empereur!' 'A Berlin!' and then they howled snatches of the 'Marseillaise.' It was not difficult for a practised eye to discern that they were an officially-organised mob. No one on the pavements joined them; no one responded to their shouts. The boy-mob rushed wildly on without receiving any sympathy or augmentation from the waiting groups of blouses on the pavements. In addition to this demonstration, there were cabs going about with soldiers who carried a flag. The men in the hired vehicles now and then shouted 'Vive l'Empereur!' No one responded. I am speaking of the popular quarters of Paris. As I returned home to the Boulevard Malesherbes, about twelve o'clock, what I will call the official mob was again shouting 'Vive l'Empereur!' Here again there was not much sympathy. All night the Paris streets were alive with crowds, and all talking about the war with sadness rather than joy. This is my personal experience, which, I must observe, is in opposition to the reports of many Parisian journals."

DEMOLITION OF THE BRIDGE OF BOATS AT KEHL.

The event of which our Engraving is an illustration will be of interest as the first active intimation of the commencement of one of the most distressing, and it may be feared the most destructive, contests ever seen. On the 16th inst., at mid-day, the Badenians may be said to have taken the initiative by demolishing the bridge of boats—a work easy of accomplishment but profoundly significant of the reality of the coming struggle. The same day a still more simple performance was enacted—namely, the turning the ends of the railway bridge, each extremity of which was made to move on pivots, so that at a minute's notice the communication could be stopped—a rather significant reminder of the possible breach of friendly relations. Traffic, of course, has been stopped; and, though the purveyors on each side the river have contrived to continue their business, the interchange of commodities has become more difficult, and will probably soon cease altogether.

THE NEW FRENCH TORPEDOES.

It is perhaps known to some of our readers that at Boyardville, in the isle of Oléron, the French Government has founded an establishment specially intended for the manufacture of torpedoes and similar destructive implements of war. Amongst the most terrible of these new inventions, and one which may be said to be the result of years of experiment, is the new torpedo, which has been completed at the very outbreak of the present struggle between France and Prussia. These engines are said to be formidable even against the largest and most recently-constructed ironclads; and, if all be true that is reported of them, nothing that swims has a chance against them. The idea, of course, is not new; for to manufacture an explosive shell that should burst beneath the water, and so blow up a ship at sea, was one of the problems of the last century. The American David Bushnell and, after him, Fulton, were encouraged to prosecute their experiments in this direction, the latter securing the patronage of Pitt; but the inventions were only partially successful. About 1840, Samuel Colt hit upon the grand expedient of employing electricity for the explosion of submarine shells, and so solved the difficulty of ignition from a distance; still his invention lacked certainty, and the Russian torpedoes, of which we heard in 1854, were equally ineffectual. It was not till the war in America that we heard of the completion of some of these submarine engines which could be used with more precise and deadly effect. Submerged, floating, and electric torpedoes were all used at Charleston and other places during that terrible struggle, either for blockading, crippling, or destroying vessels; and the inventions then promoted gave the impetus which has resulted in the adoption by the French of the electric engine of war which is deposited in the manner represented in our Engraving, and is said by the French to be the most fearful explosive yet discovered.

In connection with this subject we may state that some important and interesting experiments were made with Harvey's sea-torpedo, in the offing, at Plymouth, on Monday. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir H. Codrington, K.C.B., Captain the Hon. F. A. Foley, Captain Jones, Captain Napier, Commander Harvey (the inventor), and other naval authorities, were present on board the gun-boat Pigeon. The first torpedo (uncharged, as all the instruments used were), towing on the port side, was used against the hulk Sea Horse, the gun-boat crossing her stern, and the torpedo striking her port amidships about 10ft. below the water-line. No. 2 torpedo, on the starboard side, was towed against her Majesty's brig Squirrel, under canvas in the offing, and striking her on the port quarter, came up under her bows. No. 3, towing to starboard, was then brought down upon the turret-ship Prince Albert at shell practice, further out; the gun-boat crossed the ship's bow, and the torpedo struck her port bow 8 ft. under water, and passing under the bottom, came up on the starboard bow. With No. 4, to port, also used against the Prince Albert, the tow-line passed over the ship, and was allowed to run out to the end; the light was then thrown clear, and the torpedo came up from under the bottom. This was occasioned by no fault of the apparatus, but from want of speed in the gun-boat at the moment of collision. No. 5, to starboard, was used against the brig Squirrel, and, striking her on the starboard-bow at 8 ft. under water, came up under the starboard-quarter. Several other attacks were then made on the turret-ship Prince Albert in every conceivable direction, and in almost every instance with complete success, as the capsule was found to be pierced after every contact, showing that, had the torpedoes been loaded with an explosive compound, the destruction of the vessels struck must have ensued. The trial, although quite sufficient to show the principle and accuracy of this formidable weapon, would have displayed its precision more prominently had the towing been performed by a faster vessel than the Pigeon, which steams only six knots, whereas it should be a speed of eleven knots at least to insure good steerage to the torpedo and its sharp contact with the opposing vessel. The Russian Government are before us in adopting this terrible engine of war, as twenty of these torpedoes have already been supplied, and are being used for practice by the Russian war-steamers on the Baltic. Several interesting experiments were also made with small quantities of explosive compounds, and by the results one could imagine the frightful effect of 100 lb. (the torpedo's charge) exploding with upward tendency under a ship's bottom. The Commander-in-Chief and other officers went on board the turret-ship Prince Albert during a great part of the time, so as to witness the approach of the torpedo from this point of view.

MR. BRIGHT.—We are glad to report that the health of Mr. Bright continues steadily to improve, and that there is every reason to think that he will be able to resume his place in the House of Commons next Session. Whether it will be prudent that he should add official to Parliamentary labours must remain for some time undecided. The cause of Mr. Bright's illness—a tendency to capillary congestion of the brain—suggests caution. Mr. Bright has refrained from giving effect hitherto to his wish to resign the Presidency of the Board of Trade, in deference to the strongly-expressed wishes of his colleagues.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE WAR.—M. Ollivier lost not a moment in bringing into operation his bill for gagging the press in reference to the war. The measure was only proposed and passed (as "urgent") on July 21, and on July 23 it was executed. It might have been thought, when the Government did not ask for a bill prohibiting war news absolutely as soon as the new law should receive the Imperial assent, but only for one enabling the Executive to proclaim the prohibition, that this extraordinary and odious statute would be reserved for a case of urgent necessity, and might possibly never be acted upon. But the *Journal Officiel*, in a decree signed by Emile Ollivier, only says, curiously, that from and after the 23rd inst. "it is prohibited to give an account in any mode of publication whatsoever of the movements of troops and the operations of the land and sea forces." There is a general outcry in the press against M. Ollivier for this act of tyranny.

MUSIC.

In connection with the Royal Italian Opera we have only to notice the three closing performances; doing even that very briefly, because the interest of them was slight. Madame Patti's benefit took place on Thursday week, when she appeared, for the first time these three years, as Marguerite, in Gounod's "Faust." There was a crowded audience and much enthusiasm—results intelligible enough considering the excellence of Madame Patti's impersonation. In what that excellence consists we have no need to tell. Everybody knows Marguerite to be one of the gifted artist's best parts, and that she invariably sustains it with more than common earnestness, as well as with less than average self-consciousness—a quality too often observable when dealing with less serious work. The applause was frequent and of the heartiest sort, while after each act the floral honours bestowed were as many as the lady could manage without embarrassment. Upon the other characters of Gounod's opera we need not dwell. Friday week's performance was for the benefit of Mdlle Mathilde Sessi, who appeared (first time) as Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto." We cannot say the choice of part was a happy one, although it was not less unhappy than some others Mdlle. Sessi has made during the season. The fair-haired Austro-Italian can sing, and she has a pleasant voice; but her stock of dramatic ability is small, and she cannot invest dramatic characters with more than the slightest significance. Her failure as Gilda was, therefore, tolerably sure; but the audience appeared satisfied with the way in which the music was sung, and applauded with frequency and warmth. The other parts were filled in a manner upon which we need not enlarge. The last performance of the season took place last Saturday, when Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord" was repeated. A crowded audience assembled, and the curtain fell upon applause which the management had, in some respects, fairly earned. The partnership between Messrs. Gye and Mapleson is now at an end, and the former again rules Covent Garden in solitary state. How affairs will shape themselves next season, under this new aspect, nobody knows, and it would be idle to guess.

Musical radicals were in great delight last Saturday, at Drury Lane, consequent upon the production of Herr Richard Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer." How this gentleman and his works have formed the chief subject of musical controversy for years past is well known. Partisanship has run high for and against the music of the future; and, in not a few cases, blows have supplemented the effect of words. Naturally, therefore, Herr Wagner's adherents in this country were elated at the first performance in England of a Wagnerian opera. They saw the beginning, perhaps, of a great revolution, and dreamed of the time when "Don Giovanni," and such-like examples of an exploded method, would be superseded by "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and the "Niebelungen." The general public, however, seemed to care little about Herr Wagner's work, the theatre not being half full; and many of those present belonging to the class which usually expect gratuitous admission. Moreover, the adherents aforesaid found out, if they did not know before, that "Der Fliegende Holländer" but faintly illustrates the Wagnerian theories. It was written twenty-eight years ago, at a time when the composer was to a large extent under orthodox influence. This is why much of the music suggests that which is neither new nor strange, and recalls associations connected with Weber, Meyerbeer, and other familiar masters. True, the innovations subsequently made by Wagner are more or less clearly foreshadowed, but not to the extent which warrants us in accepting the opera as representative of its author's peculiar theories. Its success or non-success, therefore, became a matter of small account as bearing upon the Wagnerian controversy; and much of the significance attached to its production was entirely groundless. The story of the work, taken by Herr Wagner from the well-known legend of the phantom-ship, is cleverly treated; all the situations being powerful, intelligible, and interesting. Moreover, the characters are well designed and strongly contrasted. We have the Dutchman himself, gloomy, mysterious, and passionately bent upon release from a terrible doom; Senta, a devoted woman, touched with pity for the wanderer's fate, and discovering that "pity is akin to love;" Daland, her father, an intensely commonplace person, who looks chiefly at the "main chance;" and Eric, the young lover of Senta, who is discarded for the strange man with the curse of Heaven upon him. Here are the materials for a great effect, and Herr Wagner has used them well. The music, in many places thoroughly characteristic, is often powerfully descriptive; while the entire second act, though least Wagnerian, is, perhaps, the most charming. From beginning to end, however, the opera enchains the attention of an audience, who cannot but feel the influence of a master-hand. The performance was good, on the whole—Mdlle. Ilma di Murska and Mr. Santley particularly distinguishing themselves as Senta and the Holländer. Our great baritone may, indeed, be said to have achieved his greatest success, both as actor and singer. In the former capacity he astonished even those who had conceived the highest estimate of his ability. Signor Foli (Daland), Signor Perotti (Eric), and Signor Rinaldini (the Helmsman), each did good service; and Signor Arditi must be highly complimented upon the general excellence of the performance. On Thursday "Lucia" was repeated, by desire, with Mdlle. Nilsson as the heroine. To-night (Saturday) the Swedish prima donna takes her benefit, and the theatre closes.

SEVEN HOUSES BURNED.—By a fire which occurred at New Brompton, near Chatham, on Sunday morning, seven houses were destroyed, and four shops. There are water-mains running through the streets, but the authorities have provided no hydrants, so that there is great difficulty in extinguishing or stopping fires at New Brompton. The dockyard police and the Royal Engineers arrived with their engines, but the want of water was fatal, and the fire burnt till it came to an opening in the row. Some of the sufferers are uninsured. The houses were insured.

TRIAL OF A FAST TURKISH IRONCLAD.—The trial of a very remarkable Turkish ironclad, the Fethi Bulend, was made at the Mapin Sands on the 20th inst. This vessel has been specially designed for the Sultan of Turkey, by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, for the purpose of attaining an object which has been often aimed at but never before reached—namely, the production of an ironclad, protected with very thick armour, carrying an armament of heavy guns, and steaming at a very high speed, and nevertheless being of very small dimensions. His Majesty the Sultan, having determined to accomplish this object if possible, and fixing fourteen knots as the speed to be attained, has had several vessels built for him in this country, but the highest speed ever before secured was about thirteen knots. His Majesty, therefore, instructed his Ambassador, Musurus Pacha, to obtain from the British Government permission for Mr. Reed, then Chief Constructor, to design him a vessel. The result is the Fethi Bulend. This vessel has been built from Mr. Reed's designs by the Thames Ironworks Company, and engaged by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., of Deptford Pier. The result has been a most remarkable success. Although the new vessel is but 235 ft. long, 38 ft. broad, and of 1601 tons burden, drawing less than 18 ft. of water, and fitted with 500-horse power engines, she obtained on Wednesday week a speed of fourteen knots and a half, or nearly sixteen miles and a half. This rate is equal to that of the renowned Warrior, and falls but little short of that of the Hercules, Monarch, and other of the fleetest ships of the British Navy. She is armed with four guns, each weighing 12½ tons, which command every point of the horizon from a central battery, the belt of the ship being protected with 9-in. armour, and the remainder with 7-in. and 6-in. armour. The trial was conducted mainly under Admiralty supervision, and in several respects under unfavourable circumstances, the tide being low, the usual stokers not being available, and the ship being immersed some inches beyond her deep-load draught by excessive supplies of coal, in addition to all her guns and stores. The state of the tide was so unfavourable that Captain Luard, the Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, pointed out the fact, and stated that some loss of speed would be sure to result if the trial took place. Mr. Reed, however, had so much confidence in the ship and in the power of Messrs. Humphrys' splendid engines, that he took upon himself the responsibility of proceeding with the trial, with the sanction of Mr. Gadsden, the Consul-General for Turkey. The result was most satisfactory. The full number of the six Admiralty runs was made as follows:—First run, 15.517 knots; second run, 13.043; third, 15.190; fourth, 13.187; fifth, 15.254; and, sixth, 13.453; mean speed by Admiralty rule, 14.221 knots; by common rule, 14.270 knots. The production of such a speed, with a vessel so armed and armoured, will, if we mistake not, revolutionise our ironclad system; and some explanation ought to be given of the fact that no such ships as this have been attempted in our own Navy.

THE WILL OF THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

THE following is a copy of the will of the late Charles Dickens, extracted from the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate, and briefly referred to in our last week's Number:—

"I, Charles Dickens, of Gadshill-place, Higham, in the county of Kent, hereby revoke all my former wills and codicils, and declare this to be my last will and testament. I give the sum of one thousand pounds, free of legacy duty, to Miss Ellen Lawless Ternan, late of Houghton-place, Amptill-square, in the county of Middlesex. I give the sum of nineteen guineas to my faithful old servant, Mrs. Anne Cornelius. I give the sum of nineteen guineas to the daughter and only child of the said Mrs. Anne Cornelius. I give the sum of nineteen guineas to each and every domestic servant, male and female, who shall be in my employment at the time of my decease, and shall have been in my employment for a not less period of time than one year. I give the sum of one thousand pounds, free of legacy duty, to my daughter Mary Dickens. I also give to my said daughter Mary an annuity of three hundred pounds a year during her life, if she shall so long continue unmarried, such annuity to be considered as accruing from day to day, but to be payable half-yearly, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made at the expiration of six months next after my decease. If my said daughter Mary shall marry, such annuity shall cease; and in that case, but in that case only, my said daughter shall share with my other children in the provision hereinafter made for them. I give to my dear sister-in-law, Georgina Hogarth, the sum of eight thousand pounds, free of legacy duty. I also give to the said Georgina Hogarth all my personal jewellery not hereinafter mentioned, and all the little familiar objects from my writing-table and my room, and she will know what to do with those things. I also give to the said Georgina Hogarth all my private papers whatsoever and wheresoever, and I leave her my grateful blessing, as the best and truest friend man ever had. I give to my eldest son, Charles, my library of printed books and my engravings and prints. I also give to my said son Charles the silver salver presented to me at Birmingham, and the silver cup presented to me at Edinburgh, and my shirt-studs, shirt-pins, and sleeve-buttons; and I bequeath unto my said son Charles and my son Henry Fielding Dickens the sum of eight thousand pounds upon trust to invest the same, and from time to time to vary the investments thereof, and to pay the annual income thereof to my wife during her life, and after her decease the said sum of eight thousand pounds and the investments thereof shall be in trust for my children (but subject as to my daughter Mary to the proviso hereinafter contained) who, being a son or sons, shall have attained or shall attain the age of twenty-one years, or being a daughter or daughters, shall have attained or shall attain that age, or be previously married, in equal shares if more than one. I give my watch (the gold repeater presented to me at Coventry, and I give the chains and seals, and all appendages I have worn with it, to my dear and trusty friend John Forster, of Palace-gate House, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid. And I also give to the said John Forster such manuscripts of my published works as may be in my possession at the time of my decease. And I devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate (except such as is vested in me as a trustee or mortgagee) unto the said Georgina Hogarth and the said John Forster, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns respectively, upon trust, that they, the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster, or the survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of such survivor, do and shall at their, his, or her uncontrolled and irresponsible direction, either proceed to an immediate sale or conversion into money of the said real and personal estate (including my copyrights), or defer and postpone any sale or conversion into money till such time or times as they, he, or she shall think fit; and in the mean time may manage and let the said real and personal estate (including my copyrights) in such manner in all respects as I myself could do if I were living and acting therein, it being my intention that the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will shall have the fullest power over the said real and personal estate which I can give to them, him, or her. And I declare that until the said real and personal estate shall be sold and converted into money, the rents and annual income thereof respectively shall be paid and applied to the person or persons in the manner and for the purposes to whom and for which the annual income of the moneys to arise from the sale or conversion thereof into money would be payable or applicable under this my will, in case the same were sold or converted into money; and I declare that my real estate shall, for the purposes of this my will, be considered as converted into personality upon my decease; and I declare that the said trustees or trustee for the time being do and shall, with and out of the moneys which shall come to their, his, or her hands under or by virtue of this my will and the trusts thereof, pay my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and legacies. And I declare that the said trust funds, or so much thereof as shall remain after answering the purposes aforesaid, and the annual income thereof, shall be in trust for all my children (but subject, as to my daughter Mary, to the proviso hereinafter contained) who, being a son or sons, shall have attained or shall attain the age of twenty-one years, and, being a daughter or daughters, shall have attained or shall attain that age or be previously married, in equal shares if more than one—provided always that, as regards my copyrights and the produce and profits thereof, my said daughter Mary, notwithstanding the proviso hereinafter contained with reference to her, shall share with my other children therein, whether she be married or not; and I devise the estates vested in me at my decease as a trustee or mortgagee unto the use of the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts and subject to the equities affecting the same respectively; and I appoint the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster executrix and executor of this my will, and guardians of the persons of my children during their respective minorities; and lastly, as I have now set down the form of words which my legal advisers assure me are necessary to the plain objects of this my will, I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to the said Georgina Hogarth, and never to be wanting in a grateful and affectionate attachment to her, for they know well that she has been, through all the stages of their growth and progress, their ever useful, self-denying, and devoted friend. And I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife, since our separation by consent, has been in the receipt, by me, of an annual income of £600; while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved wholly upon myself. I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner; that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial; that, at the utmost, not more than three plain mourning-coaches be employed; and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hatband, or other such revolting absurdity. I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb, without the addition of 'Mr.' or 'Esquire.' I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me; in addition thereto, I commit my soul to the mercy of God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children humbly to try to guide themselves by the teaching of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter here or there. In witness whereof I, the said Charles Dickens, the testator, have to this my last will and testament set my hand this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. "CHARLES DICKENS."

"Signed, published, and declared by the above-named Charles Dickens, the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us (present together at the same time) who in his

presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

"G. HOLSWORTH, 26, Wellington-street, Strand.
"HENRY WALKER, 26, Wellington-street, Strand."

"I, Charles Dickens, of Gadshill-place, near Rochester, in the county of Kent, Esquire, declare this to be a codicil to my last will and testament, which will bears date the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. I give to my son Charles Dickens the younger all my share and interest in the weekly journal called *All the Year Round*, which is now conducted under articles of partnership made between me and William Henry Wills, and the said Charles Dickens the younger, and all my share and interest in the stereotyped, stock, and other effects belonging to the said partnership, he defraying my share of all debts and liabilities of the said partnership which may be outstanding at the time of my decease, and in all other respects I confirm my said will. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

"CHARLES DICKENS.

"Signed and declared by the said Charles Dickens, the testator, as and for a codicil to his will, in the presence of us (present at the same time), who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, hereunto subscribe our names as witnesses,

"G. HOLSWORTH, 26, Wellington-street, Strand.
"H. WALKER, 26, Wellington-street, Strand."

Proved at London, with a codicil, July 19, 1870, by the oath of Georgina Hogarth, spinster, and John Forster, Esq., the executors, to whom administration was granted.

The personal property of Mr. Dickens is sworn under £80,000. The will is written in blue ink, and occupies a whole sheet of ordinary letter paper.

POLICE.

AN OFFICIOUS JACK IN OFFICE.—Thomas Kelley, a genteel youth, who was described as a clerk, living at 25, Bishopsgate-street Within, was charged before Alderman Gibbons at the Guildhall, last Saturday, with being disorderly and creating a disturbance in Bishopsgate-street, and refusing to go away. Edward Wm. Johnson, 851, said that on the previous evening a man in Bishopsgate-street took a dog by the leg and let it fall on the pavement. The prisoner crossed the road and said, "What did you illuse that dog for?" and he said he did not, and the prisoner said, "You are a — liar, you did." Witness asked what business it was of his, and told him to go on, but he said he was a solicitor's clerk, and had as much right to be there as he had, and he should not go for him. After telling him several times to go away, and on his refusing, he took him into custody. Alderman Gibbons: "What for?" Johnson: "For creating a disturbance." Alderman Gibbons: "And he has been locked up all night on such a charge as this?" Johnson: "Yes, Sir. He has given a false address." Mrs. Kelley, a person of ladylike address, stepped forward, and indignantly exclaimed, "He has not given a false address. He is my son, and he does live there." Alderman Gibbons asked the prisoner for his version of the matter. The prisoner said he was walking along Bishopsgate-street, and saw a little dog run after a man. The man made a kick at it, but missed it; and directly afterwards another man accused that man of ill-using his dog. The man denied that he had done so, and prisoner told him that the man had not touched it. The officer, who was standing by, asked him what business it was of his, for he knew nothing about it. He replied that he was telling of what he had seen, and the constable pushed him in the neck and told him to go on. He remonstrated with him for his roughness, and then the officer kept on pushing him in the neck, until at last he told him he had better take him to the station-house than knock him about in that manner; and he then locked him up. Alderman Gibbons: "Then you first suggested being taken to the station-house?" Prisoner: "Yes, Sir." Alderman Gibbons: "I am always ready to support the police in the execution of their duty, but in this instance the officer has exceeded his duty. He had no right to take the prisoner into custody, and I dismiss the charge."

SMUGGLING.—George Adams, twenty-five, was charged before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Monday, with smuggling, on board the steam-ship *Hollander*, 39½ lb. of foreign manufactured tobacco and 1½ lb. of cigars. Mr. Beverley, jun., appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Commissioners of Customs. William Henry Lucraft, examining officer of customs, said that on the arrival of the *Hollander* at Brewer's Quay, on Sunday, he went on board and rummaged her, and discovered 39½ lb. of tobacco and 1½ lb. of cigars concealed between the lining and the bulwarks of the vessel in a house on deck, occupied by the prisoner and the carpenter. After the tobacco was found the prisoner came in and admitted that it was his. He was a fireman, and attended to the donkey-engine for working the crane. Witness seized the tobacco and the ship as well. In reply to a question put by a gentleman who represented the owner of the vessel, the officer stated that handbills were posted on board cautioning the men against smuggling. The Lord Mayor said the prisoner had subjected himself to a very heavy penalty, which he (the Lord Mayor) had no power of mitigating. It was that he pay a fine of £100, or be imprisoned for six months. With respect to the seizure of the vessel, an arrangement could no doubt be come to with the Commissioners of Customs.

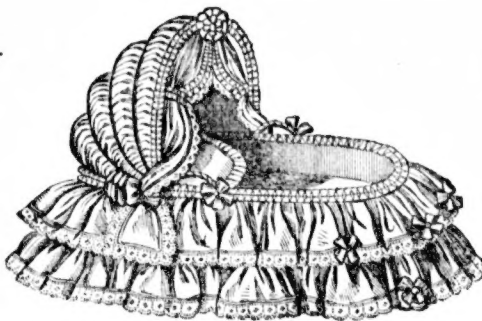
AN INCORRIGIBLE BRUTE.—Thomas Carey, a rough fellow who has been repeatedly charged with assaulting the police, and with felony, was charged before Mr. Selfe, at Westminster, on Monday, with assaulting his sister and Police-Constables Thomas, 122 B, and Innals, 256 B. It appeared from the evidence that late on Saturday night the police were attracted by loud screams to Leader-street, Chelsea, where the prisoner's sister

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was found smothered in blood. She wished to give him into custody for assaulting her, and took them to her house, where the prisoner was. When told the charge he rushed at his sister, kicked her in a dangerous place, and struck at her, she having a child in her arms. Thomas laid hold of the prisoner; but he wrenched himself away, and, taking up a pair of tongs, swore he would brain the first that came near him. Thomas rushed at him and received a blow on the arm with the tongs, and then laid hold of the end and dragged the prisoner into the street, when the other constable arrived. Meanwhile the sister who had been assaulted seemed to have altered her mind, said her brother should not go, and assisted a lawless mob to attempt a rescue. He assaulted both constables violently, and they were compelled to draw their truncheons and use them. With great difficulty he was conveyed to the station, kicking and fighting all the way. Prisoner said the policeman struck him in the jaw first, and because he had been in trouble the police got him out of his places and told people he was a convicted thief. Mr. Selfe said he had a record of the prisoner's misdeeds before him, and there were no less than nineteen convictions, two of which were for felony. Beginning at fifteen, by thieving, he had gradually gone on in crime by assaulting his father and mother, sister and civilians innumerable, besides about

one tenth of the B division of police. He had every confidence in the evidence of Thomas, who was a truthful man. Prisoner said his parents were about to send him to America. Mr. Selfe said they might if they liked, after the sentence he was about to pronounce—viz., three months' hard labour; and if he came there again he would assuredly go for trial.

UNNATURAL MOTHERS.—Mary Melbol, the wife of a paperhanger and decorator in Camberwell, was, on Monday, sent for trial by Mr. Carter, the Coroner, for the manslaughter of her infant, a girl between three and four months old. The evidence of a neighbour showed that the mother had shamefully neglected the infant. When remonstrated with for her inhuman conduct, and asked why she did not take the child to a hospital, she replied that she could not be troubled so much with it. She further said that if anyone would meet her and tell her the child was dead she would stand half a pint of gin.—At Lambeth, on Tuesday, Mary Ann Hollis, a married woman, living in Cator-street, Peckham, was charged before Mr. Selfe with killing and slaying her infant child, aged three months, named Jemima Hollis. Mr. Moore, from the Associate Institute for the Protection of Women and children, watched the case. Several witnesses were examined, and it appeared that the prisoner

had been in the habit of getting intoxicated and neglecting her infant child, going out for hours and leaving it unattended. On Wednesday last she went home, after some hours' absence, the worse for drink. The witnesses described the infant as having been in a deplorable condition. The prisoner tried to feed the child with some sop, but was so much in liquor as to be unable to do so. On the next day the prisoner left the child again for several hours, and returned intoxicated. The child was then so ill that one of the witnesses took it to Mr. Brett, a surgeon, and on arrival at his house it was found to be dead. The surgeon refused to give a certificate of death, as he had not seen the child for some weeks. It had been heard to cry for hours while the prisoner was absent, and, on being remonstrated with for her conduct, she turned round and made use of filthy expressions. Mr. Thomas Brett, surgeon, St. George's-road, Peckham, said he had attended the prisoner in her confinement. The child was healthy, and quite capable of taking proper food and nourishment. The infant was brought to him on Thursday, when it was quite dead. There was ulceration on the lower part of the body sufficient to kill a grown-up person. He had made a post-mortem examination, and found the interior organs healthy. There was not a drop of blood in the body—in fact, the intestines were blanched. There was no food in the stomach. Death was the result of inanition, or want of proper food and nourishment. It further appeared that the child, with her clothes, only weighed 3lb. The prisoner cross-examined the witness, and denied the charge. Mr. Selfe committed her for manslaughter to the next Surrey Assizes.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

BANKRUPTCY.—L. J. HEMMENT, Crooked-lane, City, taylor. J. CHILLINGWORTH, 88, Newington, wine merchant.—J. GILLESPIE, Great St. Helen's, merchant.—H. A. HAND, New-street, Cloth-fair, boxmaker.—G. VAVASSEUR, Hammer-smith, iron church builder.—E. WILLIAMS, Orchard-street, Portman-square, milliner.—W. ALLEN, Birmingham, builder.—G. A. ANDREW, Newton-heath, Manchester, baker.—J. ARNOLD, Yetminster, boot and shoe maker.—W. BROUGHAM, Folskote, W. CARTER, Ipswich, hosier.—R. CLEMENT, Stamford, innkeeper.—L. FARRINGTON, Triam, Moss, farmer.—Sir R. J. H. HARVEY, R. A. KERRISON, and R. KERRISON, Norwich, bankers.—H. PITT, Plymouth, baker.—J. PARRATT, jun., Liverpool, commission merchant.—J. M. PATERSON, Fishmarket, draper.—H. M. MATTHEWS, Fort Farnham, Lieutenant, 2nd Regt.—D. MAXWELL, Pontypool, draper.—F. RICHARDS, Wilmslow, civil engineer.—W. S. WILSON, Liverpool tailor.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—C. LAWTON, Ashton-under-Lyne, china and earthenware dealer. BANKRUPT.—G. BECKLEY, Oxford-street, saddler.—A. NEWTON, Kilburn, publican.—LAWSON, Strand-green-lane, builder.—A. CHABORNE, Camden-town.—J. COOPER, Tring, boot and shoe manufacturer.—C. CRESSWELL, Birmingham, tin-plate worker.—R. ENSLEY, Northampton, tailor.—J. and E. HIRST, Wheatley, wood-to-nail.—G. HENDERSON and J. REED, Southampton, jewellers and silversmiths.—H. S. LION, Liverpool, boot and shoe dealer.—C. H. TIDBURY, Seend, innkeeper.—J. JENKINS, Bridgend, grocer.—T. LAWRENCE, Ulverston, ironmonger.—W. A. MALBY, Sutton, innkeeper.—H. and G. F. BOUTHERY, Halifax, worsted spinners.—W. LEACH and J. TOUGH, Newcastle-on-Tyne, boot and shoe makers.—S. TREVAKIS, Redruth, travelling draper.—S. WHITWORTH, Leeds, licensed victualler.

G A B R I E L'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH. Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers, Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists (Established 1815), 61, Ludgate-hill, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SWEETENED SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

FURNITURE.—SAMUEL WEBB and CO. Dining-Room Suites, in Morocco, 14s. to 30s. Drawing-Room Suites, in Silk, &c., £15 to £50. Bed-Room Suites (superior), 8s. to 30s. Bedding of Every Description, at wholesale prices. 432 and 434, Oxford-street, London, W. Catalogues free.



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